

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

RULE OF BALLOT IN EVERY STATE GIVEN TO PUBLIC

National Get-Out-the-Vote
Club Explains Requisites
for Enfranchisement

STATUTES AND RULES SHOW WIDE VARIETY

State Constitutions and Regis-
tration Acts Form Base—
Tax Payments Play Part

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—In answer to the question: Who can vote in 1928? Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, has prepared a pamphlet giving the qualifications of voters under the constitutions of the 48 states together with a complete survey by states, of constitutional and statutory provisions governing the rights and duties of electors desiring to vote in 1928.

Since all general elections in the United States, Mr. Michelet points out, are held under state election laws, the foundations of the ballot are, "first, the respective state constitutions and registration acts, "until the voters have complied with the provisions of the state constitutions and have been duly registered according to state election laws governing registration. Sometimes the registry basis is the poll tax list, or property tax list. Again, the suffrage registry may take the form of the town 'check list,' as in New England. Registry also may have as its basis the last poll list in the rural sections, of the middle West and other sections.

Registration a Factor

"Registry, moreover, may be a fundamental part of the state constitution covering the entire subject of legal residence, literacy, taxation, with fixed dates for personal registration as in many southern, New England and middle Atlantic states, and many of the larger cities, East and West.

"But whatever the particular method of listing qualified voters, this holds: that the foundation of the American ballot is, first, the state constitution which declares who can register, and, second, the state registration system which lists legally qualified voters, and, votes cannot be cast except in compliance therewith."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Towns Must Limit Own Billboards

Writer Says War Against Un-
sightly Advertising Is
Now Local Affair

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—In the campaign to end the unsightly billboard nuisance, the billboard battle now shifts to local forces in each town and city, it is declared by Struthers Bur, in the September issue of *Outdoor America*, organ of the Isaac Walton League of America. Two hundred and twenty-four national advertisers have either abandoned the billboard or determined to restrict it to commercial districts, the author states, but little headway has been made against local stores, hotels and industries using outdoor advertising.

"There is plenty of room for outdoor advertising in its proper place," the writer continues, "but that place is the commercial districts and not the countryside."

"Do not be put aside by the present announcements of the outdoor advertisers that they are cleaning up from within. That simply means 'bigger and better' signs, which is not at all what the conservationist wants. The conservationist wants unspoiled highways and signboards where they belong."

GERMAN LINES SEEK WORKING AGREEMENT

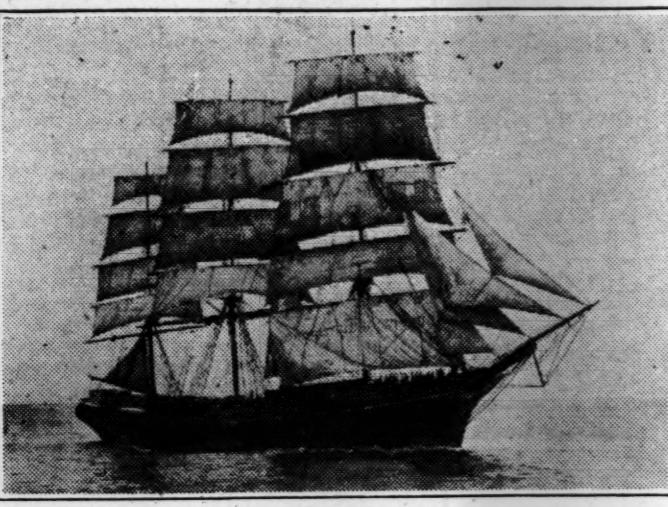
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Officials of the Han-
burg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines are conducting conversations with a view to a working agreement to eliminate unnecessary competition and effect joint operating economies, it has just been learned here. Both companies, it was said, will maintain their own identities, but joint service on several of the important trade routes will follow if the scheme is consummated.

Word of the move in German shipping circles came almost immediately after reports of negotiations for a similar agreement between three leading Italian shipping companies, operating transatlantic service to both North and South America.

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Played Her Part in Shipping History



Members of Neptune Association Hope to Acquire This Clipper as Clubhouse and Maritime Museum, to Be Moored at Pier Along New York Water Front.

Vrooman, Farm Leader, Bolts, Censures Smith

Wilson's Assistant Secretary
of Agriculture Out
for Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Governor Smith of New York is "flaming" on the farm relief issue, in the opinion of Carl Vrooman, Democrat, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson, and who farms thousands of acres of land in Illinois and Iowa. He censures Tammany and calls the Democratic platform misleading in a statement sent to James W. Good, western Republican campaign manager, announcing he will support Herbert Hoover's candidacy.

Governor Smith's appointment of John J. Raskob as chairman of the National Democratic Committee "makes it clear that Eastern financial interests have nothing to fear and the common people nothing to expect from Governor Smith," Mr. Vrooman said.

"Tammany double-crossed Wilson in 1916," he continued, "as it did Cox in 1920 and Davis in 1924. One of Tammany's first acts was an act of subterfuge and double dealing. The agricultural plank in the Houston platform was a masterpiece of ambiguity, so framed as to admit of one interpretation in the East and another in the West and South. It left the impression that the Democratic convention had come out in favor of the principle of the equalization fee.

"A few days ago after a conference, Governor Smith endorsed the equalization fee principle, but the very next day, presumably after another conference with somebody, he put out a statement flatly repudiating the equalization fee.

"The Tammany Hall campaign idea seems to be based on its theory that it can sell political gold brick promises to a bunch of hayseeds out West. I am confident that the farmers of this country will not fall for this latest 'con' game from 'The Side-walks of New York.'

WINDOW DISPLAYS WIN SEA TRIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Prizes for the best window displays to stimulate travel on American-owned vessels have just been announced by the United States Shipping Board as the conclusion to a three-months' national advertising campaign.

The contest was divided into three divisions—for cities of more than 100,000 population, those of 50,000 to 100,000 population, and those of less than 50,000. The first prize is a round-trip passage to Europe on the steamship *Leviathan* and the second prize is a similar trip on any other steamship of the United States Lines.

The prize-winners were: J. S. McComb of Omaha, Neb.; Clement Kleffer, Jr. of Buffalo, N. Y.; L. L. Wilkins of Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. H. Luber of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. G. Geelmuynen of Guthrie, Okla., and C. Walter Johnson of Orlando, Fla.

The Gladiolus

OWING to its brilliant and varied colors, it is one of the finest cut flowers from the garden. Several articles are devoted to this particular bloom

Tomorrow
on the
House and Garden
Page

SUBMARINE SIZE MAY BE REDUCED DECLARES PARIS

Differences of Opinion Be-
tween France and Britain
Are Said to Be Met

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—A most interesting comment on the Franco-British naval and military compromise which was intended to facilitate the convocation of the disarmament conference appears in the *Echo de Paris*. Despite the uncertainty regarding the precise objects, it is affirmed that as a result of the agreement France will reduce the size of her submarines. Now, if such indeed be the consequence of the accord, then a notable victory for those who have pursued a vigorous anti-submarine campaign will have been won.

The submarine is considered in Anglo-Saxon circles as a deadly weapon of an aggressive character which can be used indiscriminately against civilians as well as soldiers, against neutral traders as well as armed vessels. France, however, has always contended that the submarine is the naval weapon of the poorer nations, which cannot afford capital ships, but which must keep their communications open with their colonies.

Submarine's Defensive Role
It seemed impossible to shift France from this position. Probably the change is only slight, but it is nevertheless significant. The *Echo* assumes that the report is correct and describes it as an essential concession. It says: "The debate between the great naval powers and the secondary powers terminates in the triumph of the first. In future the submarine will play only a defensive rôle and maritime supremacy will not escape from the hands which now hold it. Formerly when we demanded the maintenance of submarines with a great scope of action, the British asked against whom we could employ them. We alleged our strategic conditions and need of defending distant colonies."

Sentiments Survive Causes

The article points out that sentiments often survive their causes and by tradition the French navy regarded the British as a potential enemy, since for 150 years France and England were rivals on the seas. Economic and colonial rivalry is now admitted to be demodé for the British and French colonies are dependent on each other. Old misunderstandings are being dissipated. It is time to put into practice the axiom that a Franco-British war is impossible.

Thus, it is now the dismemberment, at least partial, follows the recognition of pacific purpose, and that it is not pacific purpose which follows disarmament. These remarks coming from such a source are important, though it is necessary to be somewhat reserved until the precise effect of the compromise is officially announced.

Other Nations to Approve

It would be wrong to interpret the accord in a manner which would arouse the suspicions of Washington. There is no desire here to magnify the compromise, and it is certainly not the case in the smaller degree as a Franco-British alliance which could possibly force the hand of the United States. To become effective the suggestions must be accepted by Italy, Japan and America.

The arrangement concerns chiefly the classification of categories. A working method between France and England which could possibly be construed as a military and naval alliance would be forbidden by the Locarno pact, for the British have the same duty toward Germany as toward France. But anything which tends to reduce armaments should surely be welcome.

Memento of Clipper Days

Since then she has been moored off the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, near Riverside Drive, and at Sand Point, Long Island. After her arrival in New York she was sold by the Hansen-Neider Lumber Company and was to be outfitted as a floating museum, but these plans were never materialized.

Besides being one of the finest and most appropriate clubhouses in existence for 2000 seafaring men and their families, the memento of clipper days, the Benjamin F. Packard will be in the right hands under the ownership of the Neptune Association," Captain Milliken declared.

"For the membership, the Packard will be more than a clubhouse or a memento. She is a real ship, of real sailing days. They'll know how to take care of her."

The Neptune Association membership is composed of practically every master and first, second, third and fourth mate aboard deep sea and coastwise ships under the American flag.

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Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Prohibition and the Pawnshop

ONE striking effect of prohibition—an effect that is nationwide in its economic significance—is the closing of the small neighborhood pawn shop. Every city in the land has seen the number of these shops dwindle until today perhaps one exists where a dozen flourished while the saloons were open to manufacture custom for them.

In New York, prior to 1920, every slum and tenement district had these shops in nearly every block. Loans of as little as 10 cents were made. As collateral security these pawnbrokers would accept anything that had the slightest value. Clothing, shoes, tools, furniture, kitchen utensils, clothes, the family Bible, rug-toys, anything that could be handled easily made regular trips to the "hock shop" as family income ebbed and flowed.

Those were the "good old days" when a pair of new shoes marked a red letter day in the life of the child of an average mechanic; when "Big Tim" or "Little Jim" or "Honest John" would wax at behind his bar and occasionally, with great show

and much ado, give away a few tons of coal during the winter to families beggared in his saloon.

Boston had the same story to tell. Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Denver, drank from the same bitter cup.

In the saloon days the tenement district saloons all boasted a "Ladies Entrance" to a back room, and from these doors led regularly beaten paths, each to the nearest pawnshop. The women who drank in these places were the mothers and the daughters of the tenements who sought alcoholic relief from the ignoble lives they were forced to lead by the drunkenness of their husbands. And for every drink they paid the pawnbroker as well as the saloon.

Brass was the symbol of these institutions. The brass rail of the bar-room and the three brass balls of the pawnshops. Yesterday every child of the tenements knew them well. Today it is doubtful if one child in 10 could tell an inquirer what three brass balls over a shop signifies.

Soft Coal Output in South Increases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va. APPROXIMATELY 517,000,000

A tons of soft coal was produced in the United States in 1927. About half, or 256,000,000 tons, came from four southern states—West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia. Eight states—four in the South and four in the North—produced approximately 90 per cent of the bituminous output. Southern states show a relatively large increase compared with the 1921 output, while every northern state with the exception of Pennsylvania shows a decrease. Kentucky and West Virginia have made about equal percentage gains since 1921. Ohio lost the most—about 55 per cent. Twenty-four states produce coal in marketable quantities.

EDUCATION ASKS AID SIMILAR TO THAT GIVEN SOIL

Cultural Needs of Nation
Surely Equal Those of
Farm, Say Speakers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTSBURG, Va.—Speakers

for and against the project for a federal department of education as provided in the Curtis-Reed bill, joined issue in a forum debate at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs here, in which the argument was that the project would mean infringement of states' rights

Speaks for Women

DR. AURELIA H. REINHARDT

President of Mills College, Calif.

form, Leader of Open Forum at

Institute of Public Affairs

The discussion was under the leadership of Miss Charl Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association, who opened the debate with a summary of the outstanding reasons behind the nationwide demand for proper recognition of the importance of education, and declared that the Curtis-Reed bill "will stay before the Congress of the United States until it is enacted into law." The debate centered about the question of whether a federal department of education would enable the Government at Washington to lay a controlling hand on state educational activities.

Every speaker against the bill based his objections on alleged "infringement of states' rights"; every advocate of the project, however, denied the possibility of such infringement under the terms of the bill.

Demands Equal Recognition

Miss Williams emphasized that no federal aid to the states is provided by the bill, that its chief aim is to give to education the same importance which is given to agriculture, industry and labor, each of which has a spokesman in the Cabinet, and to enable the Government to undertake adequate research in this field which would then be available to the states in drawing up their own educational programs.

"There are 30,000,000 persons, students, teachers and administrators engaged in educational activities in the United States, and \$4,500,000,000 invested in school properties," said Miss Williams, "yet the Government spends annually \$284,300 in educational research, while the Government and private industries are spending millions in technical investigations in other fields.

"The study will continue upon a number of important developments which have already undergone much experimentation." Mr. Guggenheim as

said. These include means of dissipating fog, the use of radio beacons and other aids to navigating a flying machine through fog and the penetration of fog by light rays.

Considerable attention will be given to the perfection of instruments which will show accurately the height of any airplane above the ground. The barometric altimeters now in general use record only the height of the airplanes above sea level.

The research will be conducted on a section of an established airway where fog flying under regular operating conditions can be studied.

Colonel Linbergh has already made an inspection of several airways with the view to selecting the location of the research studies.

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and the treasurer, Frank C. Sawtell, will be retained for the present, but that all employees not absolutely necessary for maintaining insurance requirements will be discharged at once.

The Sharp was one of the New Bedford cotton mills which posted wage-cut notices and precipitated the strike here.

Textile Industry Eager for New Bedford Report

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (P)—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has concluded public hearings for the presentation of evidence in connection with its investigation of the textile strike here. A report placing the blame for the strike and its continuance will be rendered by the board at a later date.

It was apparent that, whatever may be the outcome of the investigation, at the present time the manufacturers and strikers were still far apart in their differences. A 10 per cent wage reduction was the immediate cause of the strike which involved 28,000 operatives.

Additional statistics were added to the already large amount gathered by the board when the manufacturers presented figures to refute financial statements made by the strike representatives. These figures, instead of picturing the mills as in a good financial condition indicated that many were on the verge of liquidation.

The strikers had contended that the financial condition of the mills did not warrant the wage reduction.

The "labor extension" plan, a heretofore considered settlement possibility of the strike was repudiated by William E. G. Batty of the Textile Council. The plan, which would increase labor and decrease wages to the end that no actual reduction in the worker's weekly wage total would result, was declared, by Mr. Batty as impractical.

Mr. Batty and John Sullivan, president of the Manufacturers' Association, engaged in cross fire on the question of co-operation between employers and manufacturers. While

Mr. Batty told the board that his organization had many times offered to co-operate in the settlement of labor differences, Mr. Sullivan took issue with him. Both cited instances where they considered the other at fault.

Finally, Mr. Sullivan declared that such co-operation was of no avail anyway as all these remarks about labor and industry/ getting together would simply mean more confusion.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Monday; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guided tours through the galleries Tuesdays to Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission, free.

British Museum, Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission, free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marine and etchings.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings; portraits; miscellaneous.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

North End Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, Boston—Gloucester Paintings, engravings and sculpture.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern End, Boston—Paintings, sculpture, and black-and-white pictures.

Open week days, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

Concord, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open week days, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with some showers tonight and Saturday; no much change in temperature; light east to north winds.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday afternoon and night. Cool front and western Massachusetts; moderate southeast shifting to southwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight or Saturday; cooler tonight in interior; moderate south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

At a.m.	Standard time, 75th meridian	Atmospheric	
Atlantic City	78	Montréal	74
Boston	65	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	74	New Orleans	82
Calgary	54	New York	76
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	76
Denver	62	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	74	Portland, Ore.	64
Eastport	74	San Francisco	74
Galveston	80	St. Louis	78
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	64
Holmesville	55	Seattle	62
Kansas City	76	Tampa	55
Los Angeles	60	Washington	76

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:22 p.m.; Saturday, 8:01 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p.m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Savings for Men

A Small Lot of Wool Knickers

Reduced from \$8.00 to \$4.95

Linen \$3.00 to \$2.25

Fancy Broadcloth Shirts reduced from \$2.65 to \$1.45 3 for \$4.00

McPherson's

236 Huntington Avenue

Atlantic National Bank Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

HAPGOOD OFFERS PLAN TO RELAX LIQUOR CONTROL

Smith's Biographer Proposes Local Enforcement in Williamstown Talk

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Prohibition took the center of the stage at the Institute of Politics, with Dr. Harry A. Garfield, head of the institute presiding at a conference of the entire membership, and with Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian Member of Parliament, Prof. Charles R. Fay, of Toronto University; Norman Hapgood, biographer of Governor Smith, and others taking part.

The question of prohibition was discussed both from the international angle of state control in various countries and as to its effects on the presidential campaign in the United States. Not for some sessions has the institute been so stirred as in the discussions today in which the names of Hoover and Smith figured.

Mr. Hapgood took the position that the dry law is an "abuse of power" on the part of a temporary majority. His attack elicited interest in view of the speaker's close relations with Governor Smith. Mr. Hapgood proclaimed speaking for the Governor, he said it was not difficult to make forecasts of his attitude derived from past utterances.

May Foretell Campaign Stand

If Governor Smith is correctly reflected in Mr. Hapgood's address, then the Democratic candidate is likely to make the campaign on the assumption that Congress has the power to wash its hands of local enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

All that Congress has to do to secure a relaxation of enforcement, Mr. Hapgood said, "is to confine its activity to distinctively federal duties." Explaining this, he said that the amendment gives Congress jurisdiction over Congress and the States. That being so, he argued, then Congress should leave to the States the task of local enforcement and confine its efforts to stopping importation and interstate traffic. In other words, if Governor Smith should be elected and should follow out this policy, each state would go as far as it liked in enforcing or not enforcing the Constitution, and wet cities like New York would be permitted to modify the law in all but name.

Quote Smith's Views

Mr. Hapgood cited the Swedish liquor control system to support his case for temperance rather than abstinence. He also cited recent statements of Governor Smith. The Governor's views have included the following points, Mr. Hapgood said:

1. Drink is not a moral question but an economic and practical one.

2. It is impossible to force a solution on a large unwilling mass of people.

3. The situation can be improved if Congress will leave the States to wrestle with their aspect of it.

4. The interpretation of the Volstead act, that "intoxicating" properly means one-half of one per cent, is, according to Governor Smith, "preposterous."

Dr. Garfield opened the discussion. The question of prohibition in the United States today, he said, boils down to a matter of respect for the law. The Eighteenth Amendment was enacted in 1919, and went into effect a year later. The Supreme Court, Dr. Garfield said, has declared very definitely that the amendment and the Volstead Act are alike constitutional. Therefore, said Dr. Garfield, we may debate the question purely on the side of observance of the law. "I am unable to see the logic," said Dr. Garfield, "of the reasoning of any group of citizens who attack the law on the ground that it is an invasion of their personal rights."

"Having set up the Government and the Supreme Court," Dr. Garfield said, "we must fulfill the decisions of the court."

Constitution Subject to Change

The country is certainly entitled to change the law if it decides to do so, he added. He himself believed that the Constitution is a "live instrument" and that as conditions change it should be adjusted to meet them.

Anticipating the talk on the Belgian and Canadian system of liquor control, Dr. Garfield asked whether these methods of partial control were adapted to American circumstances. He expressed no opinion of his own. Belgium is more densely populated than the United States, he pointed out. He asked whether the Quebec system of liquor sales was connected in any way with the reported fact that in 1920 the Province had a debt

of \$40,000,000 while a few years later the debt increased to \$75,000,000. In Montreal, in 1924, Dr. Garfield said there were 380 violations of the act while a year later there were 1000 more.

Asks About Canadian Control

"What is the significance of these figures on a situation which is asserted to be satisfactory?" asked Dr. Garfield. He also cited the report of the Quebec Liquor Commission of 1924 to the effect that bootlegging was common, that "blind pigs" existed, and that these conditions were likely to continue so long as the system did.

At this point, Dr. Pierard took the floor and discussed the reforms in Belgium that have followed the quasi-prohibition system there, that was put into effect after the war.

The Belgian system is less drastic than the United States' system, he said, and consequently no harder to enforce. In answer to a question, he said that restriction of sale of spirits has had more effect on the habits of the poor than on those of the rich. To another question, he said that flasks were still used in Belgium, "as they are everywhere."

Professor Fay described the Canadian system. He denied that Quebec's indebtedness had anything to do with liquor sales. Quebec is one of the steadiest and thriftiest of Canadian Provinces. The number of convictions, he said, is a fallacious method of measuring the success of the law. The number might reflect merely the greater measure of law enforcement. He said he approved government control. One advantage of it, he argued, was that it had put a stop to "incessant talk about drink." He concluded by saying that he thought the biggest curse to the English-speaking people in the past 150 years had been drink. The best way of dealing with this evil, he urged, was by voluntary action and not legal action.

Sir Herbert Ames Speaks

Sir Herbert Ames, former Canadian delegate to the League of Nations, described the Quebec control system. He gave a favorable account of it. He pointed out that eight of the nine Canadian provinces became dry during the war. Of the eight, he said, six have gone over to government control.

Bentley H. Warren, lawyer of Boston and a trustee of Williams College, attacked the transference of authority from the State to the Federal Government which he argued was implicit in the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Hapgood, answering a question, said that Governor Smith has told his intimate friends that his first appointment to United States Supreme Court, if he is elected, will be Benjamin Cardozo, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Appeals, New York.

Orderly Procedure Urged

Summing up the discussion at the end, Dr. Garfield again pointed out the constitutional aspect of the situation. He urged those who want the law changed to "Proceed in an orderly fashion." The constitutional question is apart from the liquor issue, he said. We must proceed with it with the greatest care or break down the whole structure of constitutional government, he added.

Dr. Pierard at an earlier lecture told what the Belgian Labor Party, of which he is a member, has done to lessen the drink evil in Belgium. Before the war, he said, Belgium was known as one of the countries where consumption of spirits was greatest and the number of cafés highest.

Alcohol Consumption Decreases

According to statisticians, he said, 5½ liters of alcohol at 50 grades was the average annual consumption per inhabitant, while beer consumption was 223 liters. Before the war a Belgian citizen "worked two months a year to pay for his drinks," he said.

Dr. Pierard gave the Labor Party credit for the anti-alcoholic campaign started just after the war.

The sale of liquors was practically suppressed in Belgium in the war due to the high price. Following the war, the Belgian Government sup-

pressed the sale of spirits for drinking in public places and increased taxes on other drinks and on cafés. While in no sense establishing prohibition, Belgium went a long way in reducing the tremendous per capita consumption of liquor that had previously lowered its efficiency. Cafés have been reduced now from 200,000 to 100,000. The consumption of spirits is about 2 liters per year. Dr. Pierard said, instead of 5½ liters, as formerly, while the use of wine has also decreased, due to the heavy customs taxes.

Conditions Improve in Belgium

Dr. Pierard agreed that the figures are still big, but asserted that the situation has greatly improved since 1914, and the statistics of prisons, hospitals, asylums all show the beneficial results of the so-called Vanderelde Act.

"Our semi-prohibition act will last because Belgium likes compromise," said Dr. Pierard.

Belgium under its system of government restrictions is not free from bootlegging and the other evils which have been ascribed in some quarters as solely due to prohibition. Dr. Pierard spoke of bootlegging, clandestine production or sale of spirits and illicit consumption. However, he added, the good effect of the law had already been neutralized by bootlegging.

Prof. Harry T. Collings, continuing his history of South American trade relations, declared that Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico do not have the raw materials or the natural adaptability to become industrial, and yet they are obsessed with the common fallacy that true prosperity demands industrialization.

Four Countries Raise Tariffs

All four countries, despite their handicaps in materials and temperament, have launched into what he called the uneconomic policy of higher protective tariffs, especially as it seemed, for the protection of industries which logically should not exist within their borders. Professor Collings said that if the war outlook continues, there is some justification for the protective policy on the part of the most powerful of the Latin-American states. But from an economic viewpoint, he asserted, the countries which are endowed with agricultural advantages should develop these and leave industrialism to other nations supplied with the requisite raw materials and technical skill.

Intermixtures Proceeds Slowly

Summing up the discussion at the end, Dr. Garfield again pointed out the constitutional aspect of the situation. He urged those who want the law changed to "Proceed in an orderly fashion." The constitutional question is apart from the liquor issue, he said. We must proceed with it with the greatest care or break down the whole structure of constitutional government, he added.

Intermixtures Proceeds Slowly

In times of famine, he said, there are then considerable movements of Orientals. There has been relatively little intermixtures of races around the Pacific, he said. For instance, there are 650,000 Japanese living abroad and less than 150,000 Chinese and not more than 20,000 Europeans and Americans are in the Asiatic half of the Pacific. Exports from Japan are created everywhere, at present Japan excludes Chinese, and restricts movements of Koreans; China threatens to exclude Japanese, and the British are beginning to restrict the Chinese migration to Malaya.

Prof. Edwin M. Borchard of Yale law school continued his discussion of protection of Americans abroad.

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G. O. P. SEEKING FARMERS' VOTE IN MIDDLE WEST

First Step Is to "Sell" Hoover to Ruralists, Dickinson Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—The Republican National Committee has set out to "sell" Herbert Hoover to the farmers—those of the Middle West in particular.

Its first bit of agricultural strategy has been to establish a farm section in connection with its western headquarters in Chicago. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who led the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill through four campaigns in the House of Representatives, has just taken up active direction of this division.

Mr. Dickinson ardently espoused the equalization fee, the bone of contention of the Mid-West's farm relief program, which twice met Coolidge's veto. The Representative is laying plans to convince the farmers in sections which are usually the bulwark of Republican strength that their best interests lie in sending the former Secretary of Commerce to the White House.

Question of Trust
"With both candidates opposed to the equalization fee," Mr. Dickinson, whose title is assistant chief of the Agricultural Committee, said, "the issue before the farmers is which Administration will they be able to trust for a sympathetic farm program. The farm problem is not going to be solved by any one piece of legislation, whether containing an equalization fee or not. We must look to a general program working out the ideals of economic justice and equity for the farm over a period of years."

"Who will the farmers trust to work out this solution—Hoover, with his experience and capacity for meeting problems, or Smith with his East Side 'sidewalks of New York' background?"

"Hoover has had probably the broadest and most varied executive experience of any man now living and will be supported in his program by a Republican leadership in Congress. This leadership has always been an agricultural leadership from the upper Mississippi Valley states.

To Be Historic Contest

"Smith's environment and experience and his legislative forces will be entirely different. The line of approach to the White House would necessarily be through his personal representatives reared in the atmosphere of consumers of farm products."

"It sits down to a contest between the ideals of rural leadership on one hand and urban leadership on the other. The result will have a bearing on the control of this country for generations to come. I do not believe the farmers can be led to betray their own interests by voting for Smith."

The first appeal of the new Agricultural Bureau is to be made by the editors of farm papers, many of whom have been antagonistic to Mr. Hoover's candidacy. The farm editors have been invited to Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 22, there to meet the Republican nominee in person at a luncheon. It is stated that many acceptances already have been received.

Bryan's Daughter Wavers on Support of Ticket
STAUNTON, Va. (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, and a Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth Florida District, said here she was undecided whether or not she will support Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency.

She added that she was not prepared to talk at this time on the national political situation.

Raskob Quits Four More of His Positions
NEW YORK (AP)—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National

PLAN TO REORGANIZE SCHOOLS IN BAHAMAS
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—An inspection of Canadian educational systems is being made by Wilton G. Albury, superintendent of schools for the Bahamas, with a view to an ultimate reorganization of the system now in force there.

The educational system in the Bahamas is administered by a board,

and free tuition is provided up to 14 years, children being compelled by law to attend school up to that age. Religious bodies take care of the children's education after that age.

There are only 7500 whites in a total population of 65,000, Mr. Albury said. It is an interesting fact that of recent years the colored people have shown great interest in educating their children in the best possible manner.

In order to help them in this, Mr. Albury a few years ago made a study of methods employed at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, in the education of the colored people.

Women Voters' League to Try Pre-Election Training Campaign

Nonpartisan Program Will Undertake to Interest Citizens Who Usually Stay at Home—44 State Organizations Will Co-operate

Since "ballyhoo" has failed to bring more voters to the polls, the National League of Women Voters, with its 44 state leagues, has decided upon a quiet type of education—aimed at a deeper understanding of political issues—to get out the women's vote, states Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

"In 1920," Mrs. White said in Boston, "approximately 49 per cent of those eligible voted. In the following four years the League of Women Voters and other national known civic organizations combined in campaign to get out more votes. Yet in 1924 only 51 per cent voted."

In Massachusetts, she continued, questionnaires are being sent to all candidates for United States Senator and Representative, Governor and Lieutenant - Governor. Branches within the State are doing the same thing for their local candidates. The reply or lack of reply of each is to be given as wide publicity as possible, thus stimulating a general voting interest, she said.

League Program Is Nonpartisan
Mrs. White explained that great tact was necessary in this stimulation process, since the league is all partisan in its membership, and nonpartisan in its program. The aim, she said, is to present all sides, and promote none.

Feeling that registration is being adequately taken care of by the political parties themselves prior to the primaries, she continued, the league is conserving its main registration drive until after Sept. 1. Because that date and the November elections, the Massachusetts league is to hold as many one-day citizenship schools as possible. Here the major issues will be discussed and explained by both Republican and Democratic, and registration stimulated.

Committee, has resigned from the executive committee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, it was learned, and as a member of the special committee appointed to plan a dividend policy for the system but he retains his post as a director of the road.

He also has resigned as a director of Gulf Coast Lines, the Texas & Pacific Railway, and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The resignations are understood to have been offered before Mr. Raskob's recent European trip.

Democrat Lists Alabama and Tennessee 'Doubtful'

CHICAGO (AP)—Returning from a survey through the South, Michael C. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Illinois District, said Gov. Alfred E. Smith would carry Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but listed Tennessee and Alabama as "doubtful."

Women Democrats Are Urged to 'Bolt'

Mrs. Pattangall Says Maine Will Not Elect Ticket Headed by Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Asserting that no less than 28 women workers in the Democratic Party of Maine have announced their intention of supporting the Republican nominee for the Presidency, Mrs. William R. Pattangall, formerly a member of the Democratic National Committee, takes issue with Edward C. Moran, chairman of the Democratic State Committee and father of the Democratic candidate for Governor, as to her motives in bolting the party.

"My opposition to Governor Smith is based upon two propositions: his stand on prohibition and his affiliation with Tammany," Mrs. Pattangall said. "At the New York convention, Mr. Moran, now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, and I were both dry and anti-Tammany. I have not changed my attitude. I regret that he has changed his."

"A vote for Mr. Moran is a vote for Governor Smith. Nobody expects Mr. Moran to be elected. The national Tammany-wet committee, headed by a Republican, Mr. Raskob, is willing to pay liberally for a substitute Democratic vote in Maine," he said. "I tend to believe that the state convention in Waterville, in order that they may advertise to the country that prohibition Maine is leaning toward the Smith policy of repeal of federal prohibition."

"In the September election of 1924, the Democratic Party of Maine polled 109,000 votes. Tammany would be willing to pay liberally to equal that record. But, in spite of Tammany money and the camouflage of the water-power issue, I am afraid that there will be so large a defection of women from the Democratic ranks that the votes for Mr. Moran will fall far short of those figures."

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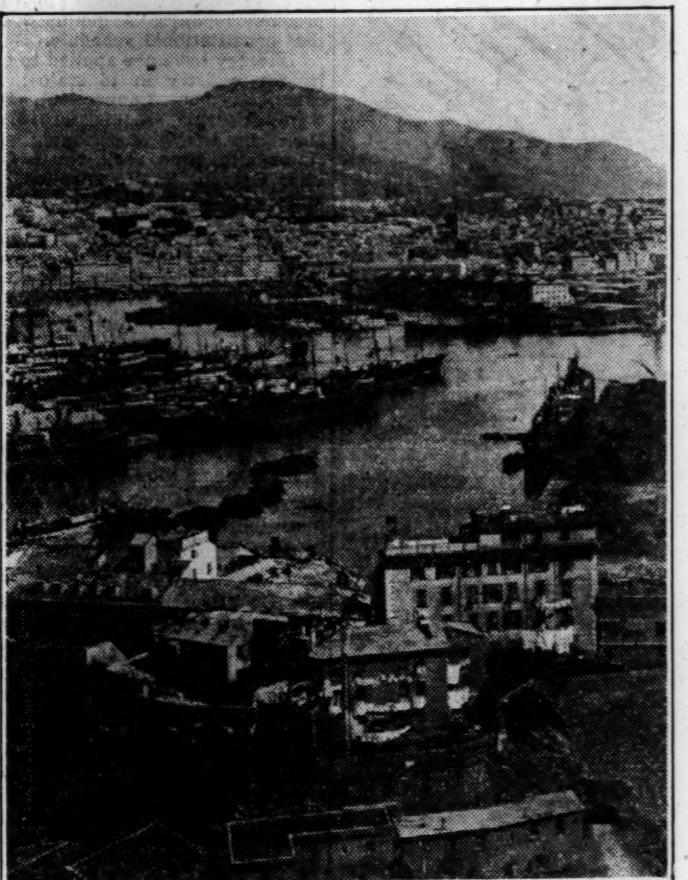
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A Busy Italian Port



Courtesy Italian Tourist Bureau, London

View of the Harbor, Genoa

Cameos of European Cities

Genoa, of Many Palaces, Largest of Italian Ports, and Most Historic of Her Seafaring Cities

By CLIVE HOLLAND

XX

GENOA, situated almost in the exact center of the coast line that encircles the beautiful bay of the same name, is the largest of Italian ports, and most historic of her seafaring cities.

Genoa impresses one with its stately palaces, which still are a feature of a town that, during the passage of the centuries, has to an extent become modernized, but without losing its interest, picturesqueness or individuality.

One is not long in Genoa before one realizes that there are two towns, an old and a new, and that the former has still the greater claim to one's interest and attention because of the remains of former times still to be seen, and the great and historic traditions.

Perhaps the other Italian city most closely paralleling Genoa is Venice, and, indeed, they have several things in common. In the Middle Ages the inhabitants of both lived, as do still many of those of Genoa today, by the sea and the traffic of the sea. And, as was the case with Venice in her past political history, there was the predominating influence in Genoa of the aristocratic families, and the rich merchants and bankers.

Once a city of palaces, many of them erected at a time when local architecture was at the height of its attainment, some survive still to interest and instruct the student, and are seen at their best in the picturesqueness Via Garibaldi. The finest houses and palaces are those erected by the famous Perugian architect, Gattamelata Alessi, under whose guidance the Renaissance in Genoa was as fruitful of beauty as in other parts of Italy.

Either to specify the most beautiful of these buildings, or to criticize them in detail, is unnecessary. But none can see the Palazzo Doria, once the home of one of Genoa's most famous rulers, without being impressed by its stately beauty. Another great Renaissance palace, now belonging to the city, is the Palazzo Rosso, which many consider Alessi's masterpiece.

It should be noted by the lovers of art that some of the pictures to be seen in collections at Genoa have a special claim upon the attention from the fact that there are many magnificent specimens of the work of Van Dyck, Rubens, and other masters.

Use Same Tactics as at Saratoga Springs, Poland Writes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Recommendation that Governor Smith use the same tactics against speakeasies in New York City that he employed recently to curb gambling at Saratoga Springs is made by Orville S. Palon, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a letter to the Governor just made public.

Mr. Palon urges that Governor Smith write to Joab H. Banton, dis-

trict attorney of New York City: Joseph A. Warren, police commissioner, "and perhaps Mayor Walker" letters similar to those he sent to the district attorney, police commissioner and sheriff of Saratoga Springs. "If there are any legal amendments that have to be made to fit the letter to New York City, you will know how to make them," he adds.

In his letter to the Saratoga Springs officials, Governor Smith said that if state troopers found violations of the law which were ignored by local officials it would form the basis of charges looking to those officials' removal.

Mr. Palon calls the Governor's attention to allegation that "there are from 5000 to 100,000" speakeasies operating in New York City, and asserts that this constitutes "sufficient basis for any earnest official to take judicial and executive notice of their existence."

"Of course a few plain clothes state police could not make much of a dent against so many speakeasies as there are said to be in New York," the letter continues, "but under your plan they could check up on the 15,000 police officers of the city. Nothing seems to stand in the way of making New York as dry as the Constitution demands it should be. Your own method appears to be ideally adapted to the occasion."

Robinson Defends Tammany at Hope, Ark.

HOPE, Ark. (AP)—In his first extended discussion of the subject since his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic Party, Senator Joseph T. Robinson made a strong defense of Tammany Hall in a speech here, and declared the South had no reason to object to Governor Smith, the presidential nominee, on the Tammany score.

Devoting most of his address as the principal speaker at Hope's annual watermelon festival to a discussion of Tammany, Senator Robinson reviewed briefly its record since the days of Thomas Jefferson and said "Tammany was Jefferson's principal ally and agent in winning the fight for the masses."

Hay Reed's Candidate

Mr. Hay's victory was the more pronounced in that his opponent, James A. Collet of Salisbury, who favored the prohibition modification stand of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, was strongly backed by Senator Reed, who will retire from the Senate in March, and by party organizations in St. Louis and Kansas City.

Mr. Hay, despite his strong stand for prohibition, has declared his readiness to support Governor Smith should he become President. This has subjected him to some criticism, but he sees no inconsistency in his position since other Democratic drys are for the New York Governor.

David M. Proctor of Kansas City, former State Senator, and principal opponent of Mr. Patterson in the Republican race, obtained strong support from many parts of the State, also running as a dry. Nathan Frank of St. Louis, avowed wet, was backed by the party organization in that city, but lost out in the rural districts and in Kansas City.

Favorable to Hoover

The primary result in Missouri is reported to be favorable to Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President. Republican observers in Missouri and outside declare that the Democrats in this State, which is doubtful in the national campaign, will be handicapped because of the nomination of Mr. Hay, a staunch dry, who will be forced to run on a ticket headed nationally by a pronounced wet. The plan of Senator Reed, who had prepared to campaign actively for Governor Smith in this State, now are problematical, due to his strenuous opposition to Hay.

In the only district where there was a nomination for Congress, the fifth (Kansas City), the winners were Floyd E. Jacobs, Democrat, and

Dr. Stratton objected to the use of his church because he believes it will not accommodate the crowd that will be attracted.

The letter rejected Governor Smith's offer to answer any question Dr. Stratton might ask him, and suggested instead that the customary rules governing joint debate prevail.

FRITSON TO JOIN BYRD PALEY

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—Frank Fritson will join Richard E. Byrd, explorer, on his south pole expedition to start on Sept. 22. Mr. Fritson will go along as a mechanic. He was a member of Byrd's party when he traveled to the north pole.

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HOOVER'S STAND ON BOULDER DAM AWAITED IN WEST

Nominee Expected to State Views in Speech at Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Herbert Hoover's speech in Los Angeles will determine the outcome of suggestions that leading southern California supporters have been insistently making to him for weeks.

It is their desire that Mr. Hoover reaffirm publicly his approval of the high dam project at Boulder Canyon. This plant would not only supply irrigation for Imperial Valley and water for Los Angeles, but would permit the production of cheap hydroelectric power also urgently desired by this section of the State.

As advocated by sponsors of Boulder Dam development the power plant would be built by the Federal Government, the cost to be repaid by the sale of electricity. Advocates of the project assert that Mr. Hoover favors their plan. Their contention is based on statements made by him in appearances before congressional committees and in telegraphic communications. They also point to the fact that Mr. Hoover was a member of the commission which formulated the original seven-states pact which, if ratified by the states in question, would have opened the way for the enactment of legislation for the construction of the high dam at Boulder Canyon.

Hailed by Proponents

Word from Mr. Hoover that he would make a speech in Los Angeles, where he will stop off for a day on his return trip to Washington following his acceptance speech here, was hailed as an encouraging development by the Boulder Dam leaders.

When Mr. Hoover first came to Palo Alto it was said on his behalf that he did not contemplate saying anything other than a few words of appreciation for the welcome extended to him in Los Angeles.

The southern Californians, who are very active in his presidential campaign, advised that he declare himself on the issue. They called on him in person with their suggestion and applied pressure through party machinery.

A speaking tour made through the southern part of the state by Bryan Johnson, Senator from California, running for re-election in which he demanded that the presidential candidates declare themselves on the project is held by many to have aided the campaign of the Boulder Dam leaders. The announcement from Mr. Hoover's secretary that he would make a speech in Los Angeles and a broad intimation from the secretary and other authoritative persons that the candidate would take up the issue, followed Mr. Johnson's speeches.

Hoover-Johnson Pact

Prior to his southern California speeches, Senator Johnson and Mr.

Good General Education Is What Trade Most Needs From Schools

British Committee Seeks to Put Curb on Number of Special Subjects Introduced Into Curriculum—Real Requirements of Industry Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The committee set up by the Minister for Education and the Minister of Labor to inquire into education in relation to trade reports that what trade and industry want from the elementary schools is general intelligence and adaptability, not specialized vocational training. The intellectual and moral characteristics which are required are those which would be produced by a sound general education, including an adequate amount of handicraft, and supplemented by physical training and organized games. They point out to the critics that it will be impossible to get the best results until the classes are reduced in size and until playing fields are more commonly provided.

Curb on Special Subjects

The committee deprecates the introduction of more than a small proportion of special subjects into the school curriculum. On the commercial side, for instance, it declares, it would be deplorable if such mechanical subjects as shorthand and typewriting overshadowed the general education, which must remain the chief object of the school.

All the witnesses emphasized strongly the value of relating school instruction to the environment of the pupil. The treatment of such subjects as English, arithmetic, history and geography is steadily becoming more realistic in this sense. The extension of handicraft teaching, too, is warmly recommended.

The committee comment upon the suddenness of the plunge into employment for the ordinary child. To move at one step at the tender age of 14 from the atmosphere of the school, with its comparatively easy hours and light discipline, to that of the factory, to move without an interval from the childish to adult surroundings, is to undergo a very disturbing experience. The committee approves of those firms who set up an "initiation school" for children to attend during the first few days of their employment in order to become generally familiar with the industry. Where such a course cannot be adopted, the committee recommends visits to factories by school children under the supervision of a teacher and in close relation to the ordinary work of the school.

Contact With Industry Urged

The committee think it likely that industry, including agriculture, would benefit by recruitment from the secondary schools. It recommends that the age entry into apprenticeship should be adjusted in order to allow of secondary school children becoming apprentices after the termination of their school course at the age of 16.

Hoover formally joined hands in supporting one another's candidacies.

This peace brought to a close differences between the two men of a number of years' standing. It was declared at the time that the rapprochement was effected through their desire to secure for California the two great engineering projects it is interested in: a bridge across the bay at San Francisco and the water and power dam at Boulder Canyon in southern California.

Mr. Johnson, joint author of the high dam bill and leader for the measure in the Senate, is making his campaign on the water-power issue. He is devoting much of his speeches to the disclosures concerning the activities of power companies and agencies brought out by the Federal Trade Commission.

It is known that at his conference with Mr. Hoover he broached the Boulder Dam question and urged the candidate to make a public statement with reference to it. Mr. Johnson is understood to have told Mr. Hoover that a reaffirmation by him of his support of the project would make certain that he would carry the State.

Issue Affecting Nation

In his speeches in and about Los Angeles Mr. Johnson declared:

"This is an issue on which no candidate should be silent.

"It is an issue that must be settled right if the people of the Nation are to preserve Government free and unfettered from predatory interests. It will be the issue in the next session of Congress and the people should be informed where those who seek high office stand on the question."

Friends of Mr. Johnson declared that this challenge was directed not only at Mr. Hoover but at Governor Smith. It was explained by them that Democratic forces had been spreading under-surface word to the effect that Governor Smith was favorable to the high dam project. It was also intimated by them that Mr. Johnson did not question Mr. Hoover's position on the question.

Official Intimation

It was significant, however, that it was following Mr. Johnson's challenge that word was forthcoming from Mr. Hoover that there would be a speech in Los Angeles, and an unofficial intimation from his secretary that the Boulder Dam issue would be discussed.

What Mr. Hoover will say is, of course, not known. Whether he will endorse the high dam project or merely express approval of a dam for flood protection at Boulder Canyon is the question. Mr. Johnson is the group who are advocating the erection of a so-called low dam for the purpose only of protecting Imperial Valley from flooding by the Colorado River. A low dam would not make water power available. This plan is being deliberately opposed by the sponsors of the Boulder Dam project.

The entire State, deeply interested in the water and power issue, is watching the situation with great interest. Mr. Hoover's statements, if any, may have an important bearing on the outcome of the presidential contest in California.

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Prior to his southern California speeches, Senator Johnson and Mr.

With the coming of August, artists vie with fisherman for possession of the wharves in Provincetown at the tip end of the curlicue of Massachusetts. Every pier, every byway has its canvas and easel. Attracted thither by its quaintness, its art and the annual August exhibition of paintings and sculpture, tourists are thronging the historic town famous as the first stopping place of the Mayflower, as a whaling port and, more recently, in the history of art and dramatics of America.

There are old colonial houses and churches in abundance clustered like grapes on two long stems, "Front Street" and "Back Street." There are fishing wharves which, except for their extreme spindly length, might be found anywhere along the New England coast, but where one leaves the gathering places and sits in the shade of tumbling shacks or strikes off into the byways of the upper town to the left of the Pilgrim Memorial Tower, one is in a strange land. Even the tongue is strange, Portuguese.

Fishing Is Chief Industry
Today the chief industry of the town, fishing, is carried on chiefly by descendants of sailors and fishers brought by the whalers from Portugal and the Azores. These people as a race have remained singularly pure.

At low tide the waterfront is most entertaining. The gently shelving beach, which is practically submerged at flood, stretches out into the bay long distances, leaving a legion of dories and fishing smacks scattered in utmost confusion. The long, thin piers are exposed like so many hundred-legged animals cast by the sea. Here and there, like weary mariners, a few old hulks lean against rickety wharves, their bottoms resting on the wet sand.

During the late 90's Provincetown was found to be "paintable," and from that time on artists have flocked there and to the surrounding towns in increasing numbers, attracted by the yellow dunes, the peculiar green of the sand grass and the mellow bluish green of the sea beyond.

In the summer more than a hundred artists, many of national prominence, have also become widely known.

Every type of creative artist is represented in the town; besides painters there are writers, dramatists, poets, musicians, and singers. The roll of the famous, including such names as Eugene O'Neill and Sinclair Lewis, might be endless.

In August the Art Association

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In August the Art Association

Fishers' Shacks Along the Cape Add Charm

The committee point out that there is an absence of effective contact between those responsible for the boys and girls as school pupils and those responsible for the same boys and girls as young workers. The first is due to ignorance on the part of employers of the school system; the second is a tendency, now disappearing, for teachers to forget their close relations with industry.

The committee recommend that the Board of Education establish a small special body representative of the views of employers, workers, local education authorities and teachers to undertake national negotiations between the various interests concerned—teachers, local authorities, federations of employers and trade unions.

Curb on Special Subjects

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Provincetown Byways Tempt Tourists to Explore



Picturesque Cape Cod Byway, Such as Makes It Attractive to Visiting Artists and Others.

Artists Lured by Provincetown Vie With Fishers for Wharves

August Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture and Pottery
Includes Works of Nationally Known Men—Several Art Schools Flourish on Cape

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The Cape Cod School of Art, founded by Charles W. Hawthorne 23 years ago, is the oldest there. Other schools established by George

headquarters.

The Cape Cod School of Art,

occupied a post of honor in the exhibition.

Painters have a votive panel, "The

One in Yellow," Gerrit A. Beneker in his "Fisherman of Truro" has caught the indefinable something that stamps itself on a fisherman of the old world in the new. Also two works of interest are: "An Interior," in reality a portrait of two ladies, by Henry Hersche, assistant instructor in Mr. Hawthorne's school; and

under the direction of Harold Haven Brown holds its annual exhibition of painting, sculpture and pottery. The

August exhibition is distinctly con-

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Brown holds its annual exhibition of

painting, sculpture and pottery. The

August exhibition is distinctly con-

servative. Among the oils there is

the work of nationally known paint-

ers, and among the portraits and

figures Mr. Hawthorne's painting,

"The Fish, the Bottle and the Boy,"

occupied a post of honor in the

exhibition.

Painters have a votive panel, "The

One in Yellow," Gerrit A. Beneker in

his "Fisherman of Truro" has caught

the indefinable something that

stamps itself on a fisherman of the

old world in the new. Also two works

EDUCATIONAL

Foreign Student Scholarships in American Schools and Colleges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cleveland, O.

ONE of the many features that has drawn to the American campus the 15,000 foreign students which it educates annually is the increasing number of scholarships which are offered to men and women from other lands. College officials recognize the broadening influence which foreign students have in their midst, and whenever finances permit, a special scholarship for foreigners is established.

There are more than 1000 foreign students registered in American institutions of higher learning who are in attendance by virtue of a special scholarship. While in the majority of instances available scholarships are unrestricted as to the nationality of the holder, quite a number are offered with special nationalities in mind.

There are scholarships for students from Belgium, China, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Japan, Latin America, Persia—in short, from some 20 to 30 countries from which students come. The University of Michigan, for instance, offers 25 scholarships, known as the Barbour Scholarships, for women of Oriental nationality. The Colorado School of Mines offers one scholarship annually to each province of Canada, the holder being allowed exemption from all tuition and laboratory fees for four years, provided a satisfactory scholastic standing is maintained.

On a Basis of Character

Harvard University offers a Chester D. Puglisi scholarship in international law to a Central American student who is eligible for admission to the Harvard Law School.

There are also the Charles Henry Fiske Fellowships, the Victor Emmanuel Chapman Memorial Fellowship, the Henry P. Davison scholarships for students from France and England. The Davison scholarships are offered at \$1500 a year, each, with free tuition, the holders being chosen from undergraduates at Oxford or Cambridge on a basis of character, scholarship and fitness to represent the university.

The Chinese Educational Mission scholarships are, perhaps, the most widely known of opportunities offered to foreign students in American universities. A full scholarship provides tuition and fees, traveling expenses and \$80 a month for living expenses; while a partial scholarship provides a monthly allowance of \$40. These scholarships, made available through the Boxer Indemnity Fund, fall under five classifications: scholarships for five years are granted to Tsing Hua men; for four years to Chinese women every other year; for three years to graduates pursuing research in engineering, agriculture or law; for one year to teachers; and partial scholarships to other Chinese students.

Small Denominational College

Most of the scholarships offered to foreign students take care of tuition and laboratory expenses, but in a number of cases, board and room are also a part of the scholarship. This is largely the case in the smaller denominational colleges. The Seton Hill College in Pennsylvania, for instance, grants to a French student board and tuition for one year; the Vassar Scholarship at Vassar College, open to a Japanese girl, covers room, board and tuition; the Jusserand Scholarship at St. John's College provides room, board and tuition fees.

Mount Holyoke College is one of the most liberal colleges in attracting foreign students. There are scholarships for Chinese, Japanese, and South American girls. Other well-known women's colleges with scholarships for foreign girls are Smith

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to foreigners. The Willard D. Straight Fellowship for Foreign Students, valued at \$1200, is available at the New York School of Social Research.

There are also a number of exchange scholarships between America and various European countries; and a few offered by foundations such as the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund. There are also a limited number of traveling scholarships, perhaps the best known being those offered to the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of Japanese Teachers, which are available to teachers in one of the Imperial Universities of Japan or to graduates who are actually studying in Daigaku.

Foreign students, to be eligible for scholarships, should have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand lectures, to take part in class discussions, and to take written examinations.

Co-operative Parents

A FEW years ago Professor Findlay of Manchester University made the following statement: "The parent is the undiscovered element in education, an element that has not been reckoned with so far." This assertion was truly prophetic. Today parents no longer refer proudly to the particular school in which they "finished" their education, for slowly but surely it is dawning upon the world that education is an ever continuing process, which neither begins nor ends with school.

And so we hear of parents and grandparents being fellow students with the young folks and doing creditable work.

The parents who have neither the desire nor the opportunity to enter school or college have the privilege of co-operating with the teachers in many ways. Under our present school curriculum the teaching is more or less collective, and it is the parents' prerogative to supplement this by giving the individual attention which each child requires. One mother who always made a point of becoming acquainted with her children's teachers found them most interested in the distinctive characteristics, talents and aims of the youngsters. Notes were compared, problems discussed and solutions worked out together. The children reaped many benefits from this happy co-operation between parent and teacher.

An occasional invitation to dine with the family was greatly appreciated by the teachers, who had new opportunities for tasting the joys of home life. In talking this over, one of these teachers said: "Few of the children in my class receive any help or encouragement from their parents. Most of the fathers are too engrossed in business, politics, or golf to take much interest in their children; and the mothers who are not too busy

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Household Arts and Decoration

Fire Burns Best in a Clean Gas Range

A GAS stove is only as strong as its weakest part. In the old days oven linings were exceedingly perishable, and would quickly rust out or burn through. The heat-resistant and rust-proof linings of modern ranges are much more lasting than those of antiquated models, but even these new materials give out in time, so that the oven is useless for precise results in baking.

In practically all gas ranges the oven linings are replaceable, and a new set may be purchased and installed for only a few dollars. New linings will often double the life of the range. If the linings are still in good condition, although beginning to show signs of rust, the corrosion may be checked by getting rid of the present rust spots and preventing new ones from forming.

With sandpaper or fine steel-wool, buff down the eroded spots until the rust is completely removed, then apply a coating of stone oil or an unsalted cooking fat, preferably a vegetable oil or a solid vegetable fat. If the fat is used regularly, the sandpaper will not be needed again unless new rust spots appear.

Cooks and Cookery in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS has been aptly — and appetizingly — called "The city that remembers cooking." In that city and its neighborhood Madame thinks nothing of spending half a day making gumbo or preparing a dinner of various other seafood dishes, all the way from shrimp cocktails to court bouillon.

Before removing the burner, the worker should make sure that she knows how it is to be replaced. Work with one half the stove at a time in order to have the opposite half on which to boil the burners which are being cleaned. Over a lighted burner place a large enameled kettle filled with water to which baking or washing soda has been added in the proportion of one level tablespoonful to a gallon of water. Place the burners in the water and bring to a boil, boiling them until the grease is cut. Meanwhile, wipe carefully with a cloth around the valve and burner supports, being careful not to change the adjustment unless the way to reset it is known. Rinse the cleaned burners well in warm running water, dry them thoroughly, and then set the rust spots, and replace them on the clean half of the stove. Then light one of the clean burners and in the same way cleanse those on the opposite side.

The flame on all the ports should be of about the same length. If one or another of them burns lower than the others, with a stiff wire hairpin or other available point, ream out the ports where the flame is short.

After cleansing the burners, the air shutter — that is, the perforated plate at the opening into the burner-tube — often needs to be readjusted. This plate is held in position by a set screw, which may be loosened, whereupon the plate can be revolved in either direction. If the flame burns with a sharply defined yellow tip, the plate should be turned to give larger openings and admit more air. If the flame burns with a blue tip, this may be corrected by making the openings smaller. A correctly adjusted burner determines to a great extent the efficiency of the range. One of the unpleasant results of yellow-tipped flames is blackened cooking utensils. To keep utensils new-looking and shiny, without too much physical labor, adjust the flame to give clearly defined blue cones instead of less sharply defined purplish area.

Flue Filters

Many people whose gas ranges are not connected to a flue opening use what is called a "flue filter" to free the gases arising from the oven from cooking vapors. The chief purpose of this is to protect the kitchen walls from heat and discoloration. The local gas company will be able to recommend a satisfactory type of filter, but even with the best of them it is well to remember that their effectiveness usually depends upon the small ball of steel-wool through which the gases are strained. This should be renewed as often as it becomes befouled with rust and grease, or at least once in six months.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

IN THE August number of the *Home Economics*, Ruthie Day Blinks, formerly of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., gives suggestions for teaching food-marketing to girls. The suggestions were made for a college course in food marketing, but Miss Blinks suggests that a high school course might be adapted from them. In reading the article it seemed that it would be invaluable to any club group who wished to do some practical work which would help women to understand where the dollars spent for food go, in order that they may become better acquainted with the questions of supply and demand and may more wisely expend the large proportion of the family's money which is entrusted to them.

There is space here to list but a few of the suggestions given in this article. Any club program committee interested will gain a great deal by sending 25 cents to *Journal of Home Economics*, 101 East Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md., for a copy of the August issue of this magazine.

Lectures or essay projects: Report geographically the sources and study the transportation problems of all foodstuffs used by a family in one day.

Make a study of who buys food for the household. What skills are needed by children to do a share of the purchasing?

The value of food legislation to the family. The family food budget.

Study of food advertising from housewife's viewpoint, including effect on price. Storage problems — history, growth, household equipment.

The entire market evaluation — what becomes of the consumer's dollar.

The retail store — types, costs and service.

course, a little goes a long way. I have found there is quite a knack about cooking spaghetti; in the first place, I buy what is called "imported," not that it is truly imported, about 99 per cent of spaghetti comes in the United States, made here; but the brand called "imported" is very superior to the ordinary variety. In cooking it be sure not to boil it too long. Like rice, it should still have a little "chew" to it when served."

From red beans and rice to one of Anatole's famous recipes is indeed going from the ridiculous to the sublime. From the hand of La Louisiane's incomparable artist himself, however, the writer was tandem the following:

Truite à l'Olivier La Louisiane

Seven or eight small trout, 1 cupful of olive oil, 2 lemons, 2 tablespoonsfuls of chopped parsley, 3 tablespoonsfuls of chopped shallots; salt and pepper to taste.

Remove trout from trout. Place in a bowl with olive oil, lemon juice, parsley, shallots, salt and pepper. Allow to marinate half an hour or longer. Remove from seasoning and dust slightly with flour. Dip each filet singly into batter, then plunge into pan of boiling fat. Remove when brown and serve with any good tomato sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Batter Recipe

One-half cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 egg, previous seasoning of parsley, shallots, oil and lemon juice, to which has been added a small quantity of water. Add flour and baking powder to the seasoning, and a little water for desired consistency, then the well-beaten egg.

Still a second of Anatole's favorites he was kind enough to write down. It reads:

Truite à Gratin La Louisiane

Two large trout (about 2 pounds each), 1 lemon, 1 large tomato; 1 dozen large shrimp, boiled and chopped; the water from three 3 tablespoonsfuls of chopped shallots, 4 tablespoonsfuls of chopped mushrooms, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of chopped fine herbs, 2 tablespoonsfuls of

course

with the gay night lights of Montmartre. With the wide space of the covers for ground, he commenced at the left with the utter darkness of night and worked up through scarcely defined groups of many-storied buildings. These advanced in outline, now purple, now dusky brown, until they stopped short to

Modern French Bookbinding

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

BOOKBINDING in France is pursuing a modern tendency as striking as that found in painting, architecture, furniture-making, and other arts, and applied arts. There still, however, remains a classic school of bookbinding giving place

with the gay night lights of Montmartre. With the wide space of the covers for ground, he commenced at the left with the utter darkness of night and worked up through scarcely defined groups of many-storied buildings. These advanced in outline, now purple, now dusky brown, until they stopped short to

together as a complete unit. Sometimes he will spread the title across them, as with the four books called "Claudine," by Willy et Colette Willy. CL-AU-DI-NE is written, two letters to each book. A design also goes obliquely across the backs joining the four together.

Three books by Jules Vallès, Bonnet composed as a unit by a pyramid design mounting nearly to the top of the middle book. A border was placed around it, thus falling mainly

Scallops in New Guises

S CALLOPS are considered at their

best during the months that oysters are said to be "out of season."

This is fortunate for the housewife, as many of the most ordinary methods of preparing oysters can be utilized in the serving of scallops.

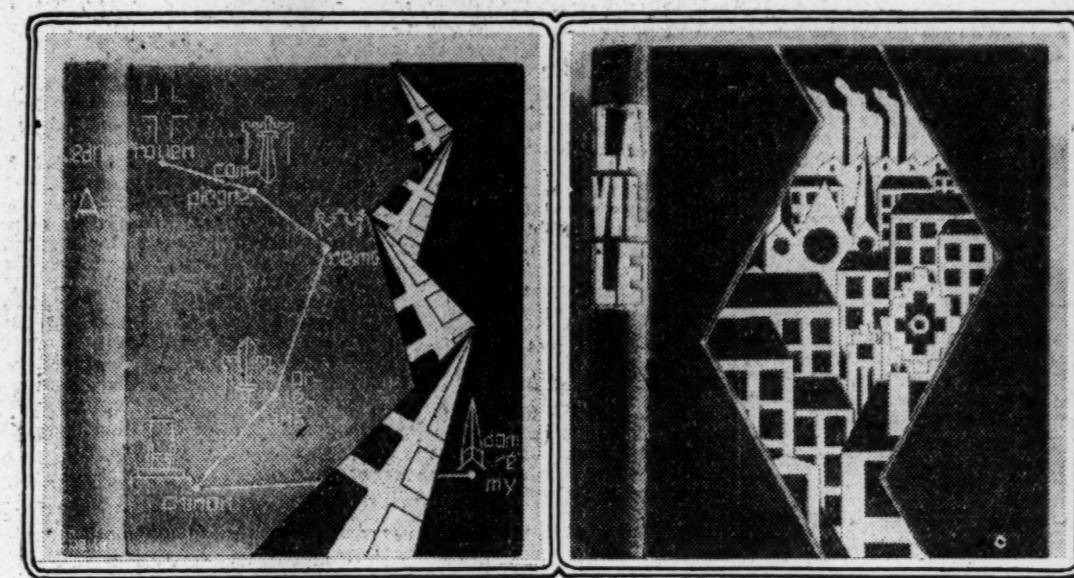
This familiar bivalve, with its prettily tinted radiating ribs and undulating edge, gives as an edible portion only the fleshy adductor muscle, which forms the hinge of the shell. This is sometimes called the "eye." The remaining portion is often thrown back into the sea, or, when kept, is used as fish bait or for a fertilizer. This explains why scallops are not marketed in the shell and why it is necessary to purchase these separately. They are sometimes obtainable from the fish dealer selling the scallops, but are usually bought in the kitchen utensil department of large shops. The housewife then treats the shells like any other individual baking dish and has them thoroughly scrubbed inside and out, after using, and put aside for another time. It is said that the long list of familiar "scallopéd" dishes owe their origin to the use of the shell of the scallop as a baking container. This would seem to be etymologically possible, as the prefix "e" indicates "out of" and would explain how the prepared scallop was served and eaten, out of a scallop shell.

Hotels and restaurants serve scallops in much greater variety than the home caterer usually undertakes, although many of these somewhat unfamiliar methods of utilizing scallops are simple and inexpensive. Too often they are never cooked in any other way than fried in deep fat. An easy and delicious dish is called "Scallops à la poulette," or "Scallops à la poulette" which takes its name from the creamy, well flavored sauce.

Scallops à la poulette

The scallops are first put into just

enough boiling water to cover them and simmered for five minutes. This liquor is then strained and kept to use as a base for the sauce for the scallops, which is a medium white sauce, flavored with a little lemon juice, finely minced parsley, and with one or more egg yolks beaten in after the removal of the sauce from the fire. The introduction of shredded mushrooms and the liquor in which they are parboiled is an improvement, the combination of mushroom liquor and that from the scallops flavoring the sauce deliciously and



In the Binding at the Left, for the History of Jeanne d'Arc, by J. Deltell, Paul Bonnet Has Traced the Progress of the Maid From Her Birthplace at Domrémy to Her Martyrdom at Rouen. What She Experienced in the Towns Where the Crisis of Her Life Were Met Is Suggested by the Pictorial Images. At the Right, "La Ville," the Story of a Town, Is Given This Symbolic Binding by Paul Bonnet as an Indication of the Contents.

Truite à Gratin La Louisiane

Two large trout (about 2 pounds each), 1 lemon, 1 large tomato; 1 dozen large shrimp, boiled and chopped; the water from three 3

tablespoonsfuls of chopped shallots, 4 tablespoonsfuls of chopped mushrooms, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of chopped fine herbs, 2 tablespoonsfuls of

one too willingly to the new fashion. But the two forms are equally interesting.

The public is familiar with what is generally called the classic style; the delicate tooling on the blue or red leather, the fine scrolls and chaste lines. Each volume is either

let through the flood of golden and red lights from Montmartre with signs and spirals.

Sets United by Design on Backs

Another feature of Bonnet's bindings applies to his treatments of sets of books. There may be, as he sets them, only two books in a set or 12. In the case of sets he lays chief emphasis on the backs as they are in evidence on a shelf and face the person coming to take down one of the volumes. His pattern runs over the backs of all the books, holding them

together as a complete unit. Some

times he will spread the title across them, as with the four books called "Claudine," by Willy et Colette Willy. CL-AU-DI-NE is written, two letters to each book. A design also goes obliquely across the backs joining the four together.

Three books by Jules Vallès, Bonnet composed as a unit by a pyramid

design mounting nearly to the top of the middle book. A border was placed around it, thus falling mainly

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THE HOME FORUM

Rain on the Fiord

WHEN Herman Melville was a boy—so he records in "Redburn," which is known to be autobiographical—he liked to look out of his window on a rainy holiday and imagine how the ancient towns of Europe would look, "at rainy days and Saturday afternoons." I cannot help suspecting that grown men and women have often shared this feeling, and, on rainy days in great cities, have sometimes looked out from their windows upon splashed streets and umbrellas tops, with a desire to know how rain looks elsewhere, on other streets and other umbrellas; or, maybe, upon some lonely mountain torn or solitude shore.

A series of rainy days encountered recently on a Norwegian fiord made me recall this boyish desire of Redburn. For memories of wet days amid such scenes as the youthful Melville dreamed of and the older Melville experienced, I owned in plenty.

Now that I was in a new land, I knew exactly how the rain came down in Scandinavian fashion, not only on a wet Saturday afternoon, but on a wet Sunday too; and indeed on any day in the week, at midnight, at noon, at noonday and at noon—had seen fair-headed Martin and Owing playing in the rain with their pretty spray goat; and the patient yellow ponies harnessed to tiny carriages waiting in the rain, working in the rain. I had seen fisher folk, even haymakers, busy in a steady downpour which seemed to concern them as little as it would concern the fishes in the fiord close by. So, after a brief muddy excursion along the dripping hillside between the farmlands and the fiord, I at last turned homeward, replete with rain, crossed the bridge where a thundering waterfall precipitated itself into the already watery atmosphere with blown spray; and, entering the hospitable doorway of my small hotel, I determined to settle down in warmth and shelter to record my impressions of Norway on a rainy day.

It was an appropriate thought. The barometer, tapped every ten minutes or so, refused to rise and disappointment lurked upon the threshold of the house. Indeed, I might have listened all morning long to thunders on a rainy summer; but, better armed with constructive thoughts, I retreated upstairs and, at the window of my tiny birdcage of a bedroom, sat down to study the view of the great fiord below. Four sea gulls were the only living creatures to be seen when I looked out from the window. Circling about in the dark sky, they seemed to emphasize the world's despatch and solemn gloom, to call attention to the miles and miles of like desolation which they had covered ere arriving at a coast where man was companionable and gave dally arms to his winged brood.

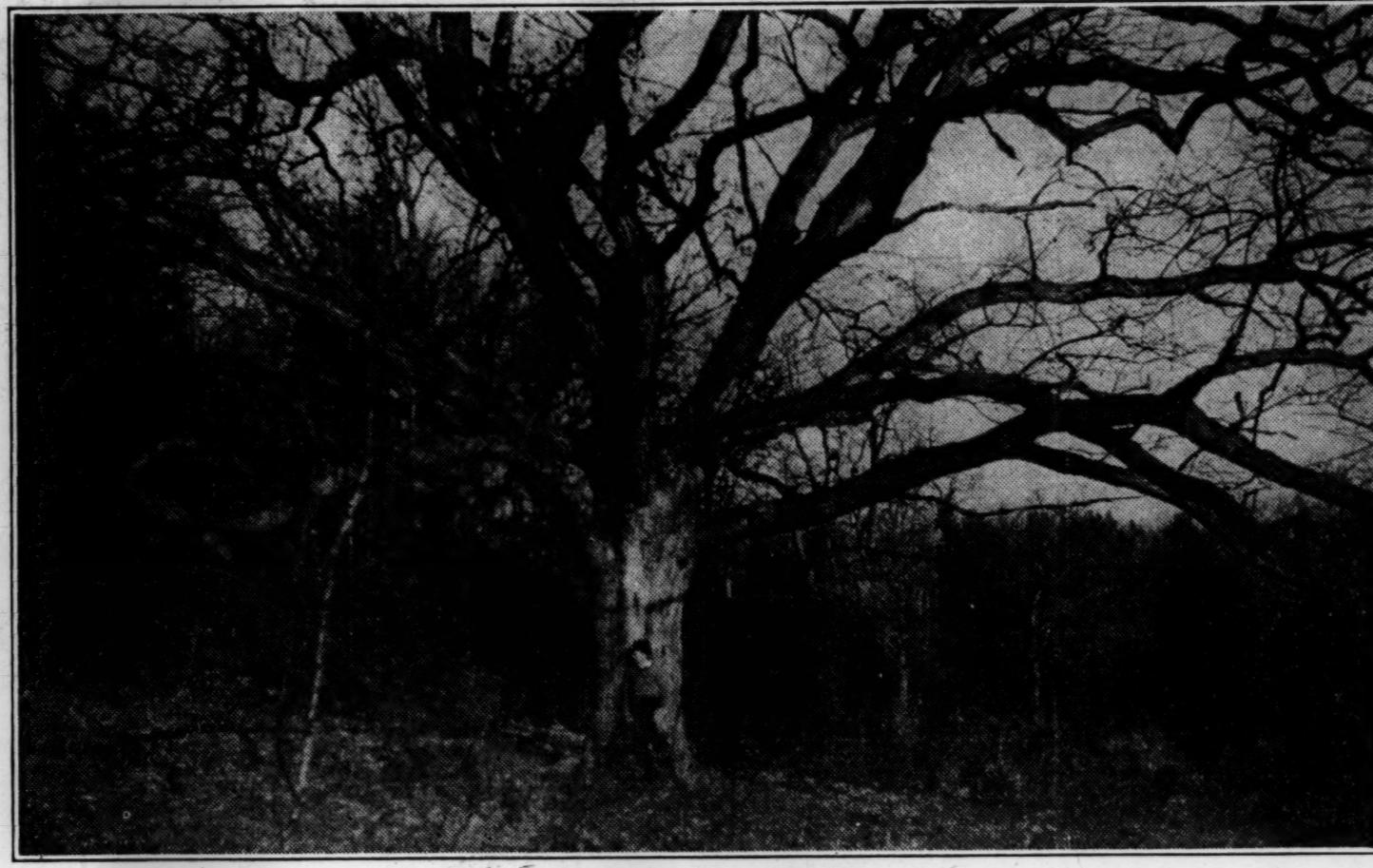
Looking down upon the topmost branches of a rowantree, soon to brighten the landscape with the clusters of ruddy berries that were even then ripening on their myriad tiny stems, I meditated on a stretch

of waters so monotonously dark and stormy. The red pennion, fluttering from a tall flagstaff, gave the only cheerful note of color. For, where bright rust-colored farmhouses at the water's edge and blue rocks and green fir trees should have given back reflections from dark green inshore waters, the somber sky had permitted only inky shadows—dark reflections of the deeply-fissured melancholy mountains which form so much of the coast line of a Norwegian fiord. Nothing broke the consistent grayness of the troubled sea, save here and there the faint vision of a white waterfall with its reflection below; or, away in the distance where fiord and mist and mountains met, the pale radiance of snow-clad rocks, half-hidden by scudding cloud-wrack.

Yet it was not a dull view; indeed,

to the lover of history, I doubt if any Norwegian fiord could appear dull. Imagination would intervene.

Down there, for instance, where cape and water meet, and the inlets divide



A New England Oak. From a Photograph by Odell Shepard.

Oxen Ploughing on the Downs

THE oaks of Sherwood Forest, New Forest, and the like, have been loved and praised by many generations of English people. Without suggesting that these noble trees are unworthy of their fame, New England may certainly assert that her own oaks have an equal claim to admiration. Indeed, it might be difficult to find anywhere in England or Europe a group of oaks to match the noble company that stands together in the little town of Waverley, Massachusetts, survivors of a mighty host that once peopled all those crowded hills. For age and size and shapeliness, these are among the supreme specimens of the oaks of the country.

Well piloted and in a great ship, with lights burning and music playing, I now speculated upon the possibilities of sailing away at once and never stopping until I arrived at a land of sunshine.

So, like Redburn, looking out from the window of his home upon the rain falling upon familiar scenes and desiring scenes quite different, I who saw my rain fall upon the unfamiliar, so much desired, was still full of dreams of what lay beyond. Which is, I suppose, the normal state of the imagination.

But then, as I sat reviving all my memories, catching at thoughts of this and other rainy days: the day I stood at the window of King Haakon's ancient tower and, looking down, saw the wide water-street of Bergen full of flags and shipping; the rainy day up in the high mountains when I saw the waterfall cast its headlong into the wild abyss; the rainy night upon Stavanger quay watching the English strangers row away to the gloaming in their tiny boat; then I was happy, because to have seen Norway even in the rain, to have felt the essence of such scenes, is to possess a treasure. But then, too, I was abashed, because I know that Solomon's wise words are true: "Hardly do we guess aright at things that are upon earth, and with labor do we find the things that are before us."

G. T.

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STOCK PRICES GO LOWER AS MONEY RISES

Banks Call \$25,000,000 in Loans—Rate Up to 7 1/2 Per Cent—Chrysler Soars

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The stock market started forward at a brisk pace today and then stumbled over the barrier of 7 1/2 per cent cash money. Early gains of 1 to nearly 5 1/2 points were offset by a sharp rise in the money rates and a number of issues sold down 1 to 3 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Call money renewed at 7 per cent but advanced to 7 1/2 in loans called \$25,000,000 to the banks that morning at the federal reserve banks.

Time money and commercial paper rates held firm. A ray of hope was seen, however, in private London dispatches that more than \$3,000,000 in gold had been "ear marked" by the Bank of England for the account of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

The early advance in prices was based on the relatively small increase in brokers' loans and the retention of the 5 per cent rediscount rate by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. One of the most important developments of the day was the drop of 66,082 tons in the July unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, which is slightly less than had been generally expected.

Outside the stock market, chief speculative interest centered in the market for 10 cents a bushel in wheat futures, and a rally of more than \$1 a bushel in cotton.

Heavy accumulation of Chrysler common and Dodge Brothers preferred which advanced more than 5 points to 100 1/2, was followed by a new liquidation of General Motors, which dropped from an early high of 187 to 181 1/2. Radio fell from 178 to 172 1/2, Wright Aeronautical from 155 to 150, Warner Brothers from 155 to 149, and Atlantic Refining from 157 to 154.

St. Louis southwestern reached a new peak at 94 1/2. The closing was irregular. New sources of weakness were discovered when call loans hit 8 per cent despite another budget in Chrysler to a new record. The old line investors fared badly in late selling. Adams Express and National Surety, yielding 5, and New York & Harlem 19. Total sales approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at 4 1/25.

Trading on the bond market lagged almost to a standstill today as bonds called \$25,000,000 in loans to make their semi-weekly adjustments with the Federal Reserve, and forced call money up to 7 1/2 per cent.

There was some selling of rails, with occasional orders to buy. Great Northern 7s were a feature of the movement, but were forced down only slightly. Great Northern 4 1/2s, however, dropped nearly a point in a new low.

New York Central 5s, Mobile & Ohio 4 1/2s and International Railways of Central America 6 1/2s were under pressure, while St. Paul 5s, Chicago Great Western 4s and Union Pacific 4s and 4 1/2s were firm.

A number of utilities declined, including Postal Telegraph & Cable 5s. Pan American Petroleum 6s lost a half point. There was some selling of oils, but prices generally held steady, although Standard 5 1/2s eased. Bethlehem Steel 6s were in the neglected industrial group.

The foreign list was irregular. United States Government issues were neglected.

WHEAT VALUES DROP SHARPLY

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—With official figures at hand, showing a real surplus in domestic wheat production over 1927, instead of a shortage, wheat took a decided tumble today.

In a general rush of selling, prices east dropped 5 1/2¢ a bushel for wheat, carrying all other grain as well sharply lower.

Opening 3 1/2 to 5 1/2¢ off, wheat prices fluctuated violently, but later scored a moderate rally. Corn started 1 1/2 to 3 1/2¢ off, and afterward recovered somewhat. Oats held relatively firmly.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, September, 1.08 to 1.09; December, 1.12 to 1.13; March, 1.16; May, 1.18 to 1.20. Corn—September, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2; December, 1.13 to 1.22; March, 1.24 to 1.25; April, 1.37 to 1.38; May, 1.40 to 1.41; June, 1.42 to 1.43; July, 1.44 to 1.45; September, 1.47 to 1.48; December, 1.50 to 1.51; March, 1.53 to 1.54; April, 1.56 to 1.57; May, 1.58 to 1.59; June, 1.60 to 1.61; July, 1.62 to 1.63; September, 1.65 to 1.66; December, 1.68 to 1.69; March, 1.71 to 1.72; April, 1.74 to 1.75; May, 1.76 to 1.77; June, 1.78 to 1.79; July, 1.80 to 1.81; September, 1.83 to 1.84; December, 1.86 to 1.87; March, 1.89 to 1.90; April, 1.92 to 1.93; May, 1.94 to 1.95; June, 1.96 to 1.97; July, 1.98 to 1.99; September, 1.98 to 1.99; December, 2.01 to 2.02; March, 2.04 to 2.05; April, 2.07 to 2.08; May, 2.09 to 2.10; June, 2.11 to 2.12; July, 2.13 to 2.14; September, 2.16 to 2.17; December, 2.18 to 2.19; March, 2.21 to 2.22; April, 2.24 to 2.25; May, 2.26 to 2.27; June, 2.28 to 2.29; July, 2.30 to 2.31; September, 2.33 to 2.34; December, 2.35 to 2.36; March, 2.38 to 2.39; April, 2.41 to 2.42; May, 2.43 to 2.44; June, 2.45 to 2.46; July, 2.47 to 2.48; September, 2.50 to 2.51; December, 2.52 to 2.53; March, 2.55 to 2.56; April, 2.58 to 2.59; May, 2.60 to 2.61; June, 2.62 to 2.63; July, 2.64 to 2.65; September, 2.67 to 2.68; December, 2.69 to 2.70; March, 2.72 to 2.73; April, 2.75 to 2.76; May, 2.77 to 2.78; June, 2.79 to 2.80; July, 2.81 to 2.82; September, 2.84 to 2.85; December, 2.86 to 2.87; March, 2.89 to 2.90; April, 2.92 to 2.93; May, 2.94 to 2.95; June, 2.96 to 2.97; July, 2.98 to 2.99; September, 3.01 to 3.02; December, 3.03 to 3.04; March, 3.06 to 3.07; April, 3.09 to 3.10; May, 3.11 to 3.12; June, 3.13 to 3.14; July, 3.15 to 3.16; September, 3.18 to 3.19; December, 3.20 to 3.21; March, 3.23 to 3.24; April, 3.26 to 3.27; May, 3.28 to 3.29; June, 3.30 to 3.31; July, 3.32 to 3.33; September, 3.35 to 3.36; December, 3.37 to 3.38; March, 3.40 to 3.41; April, 3.43 to 3.44; May, 3.45 to 3.46; June, 3.47 to 3.48; July, 3.49 to 3.50; September, 3.52 to 3.53; December, 3.54 to 3.55; March, 3.57 to 3.58; April, 3.60 to 3.61; May, 3.62 to 3.63; June, 3.64 to 3.65; July, 3.66 to 3.67; September, 3.69 to 3.70; December, 3.71 to 3.72; March, 3.74 to 3.75; April, 3.77 to 3.78; May, 3.79 to 3.80; June, 3.81 to 3.82; July, 3.83 to 3.84; September, 3.86 to 3.87; December, 3.88 to 3.89; March, 3.91 to 3.92; April, 3.94 to 3.95; May, 3.96 to 3.97; June, 3.98 to 3.99; July, 3.99 to 3.10; September, 3.10 to 3.11; December, 3.11 to 3.12; March, 3.14 to 3.15; April, 3.17 to 3.18; May, 3.19 to 3.20; June, 3.21 to 3.22; July, 3.23 to 3.24; September, 3.26 to 3.27; December, 3.28 to 3.29; March, 3.31 to 3.32; April, 3.34 to 3.35; May, 3.36 to 3.37; June, 3.38 to 3.39; July, 3.40 to 3.41; September, 3.43 to 3.44; December, 3.45 to 3.46; March, 3.48 to 3.49; April, 3.51 to 3.52; May, 3.53 to 3.54; June, 3.55 to 3.56; July, 3.57 to 3.58; September, 3.60 to 3.61; December, 3.62 to 3.63; March, 3.65 to 3.66; April, 3.68 to 3.69; May, 3.70 to 3.71; June, 3.72 to 3.73; July, 3.74 to 3.75; September, 3.77 to 3.78; December, 3.79 to 3.80; March, 3.82 to 3.83; April, 3.85 to 3.86; May, 3.87 to 3.88; June, 3.89 to 3.90; July, 3.91 to 3.92; September, 3.94 to 3.95; December, 3.96 to 3.97; March, 3.99 to 4.00; April, 4.02 to 4.03; May, 4.04 to 4.05; June, 4.06 to 4.07; July, 4.08 to 4.09; September, 4.11 to 4.12; December, 4.13 to 4.14; March, 4.16 to 4.17; April, 4.19 to 4.20; May, 4.21 to 4.22; June, 4.23 to 4.24; July, 4.25 to 4.26; September, 4.28 to 4.29; December, 4.30 to 4.31; March, 4.33 to 4.34; April, 4.36 to 4.37; May, 4.38 to 4.39; June, 4.40 to 4.41; July, 4.42 to 4.43; September, 4.45 to 4.46; December, 4.47 to 4.48; March, 4.50 to 4.51; April, 4.53 to 4.54; May, 4.55 to 4.56; June, 4.57 to 4.58; July, 4.59 to 4.60; September, 4.62 to 4.63; December, 4.64 to 4.65; March, 4.67 to 4.68; April, 4.70 to 4.71; May, 4.72 to 4.73; June, 4.74 to 4.75; July, 4.76 to 4.77; September, 4.79 to 4.80; December, 4.81 to 4.82; March, 4.84 to 4.85; April, 4.87 to 4.88; May, 4.89 to 4.90; June, 4.91 to 4.92; July, 4.93 to 4.94; September, 4.96 to 4.97; December, 4.98 to 4.99; March, 5.01 to 5.02; April, 5.04 to 5.05; May, 5.06 to 5.07; June, 5.08 to 5.09; July, 5.10 to 5.11; September, 5.13 to 5.14; December, 5.15 to 5.16; March, 5.18 to 5.19; April, 5.21 to 5.22; May, 5.23 to 5.24; June, 5.25 to 5.26; July, 5.27 to 5.28; September, 5.30 to 5.31; December, 5.32 to 5.33; March, 5.35 to 5.36; April, 5.38 to 5.39; May, 5.40 to 5.41; June, 5.42 to 5.43; July, 5.44 to 5.45; September, 5.47 to 5.48; December, 5.49 to 5.50; March, 5.52 to 5.53; April, 5.55 to 5.56; May, 5.57 to 5.58; June, 5.59 to 5.60; July, 5.61 to 5.62; September, 5.64 to 5.65; December, 5.66 to 5.67; March, 5.69 to 5.70; April, 5.72 to 5.73; May, 5.74 to 5.75; June, 5.76 to 5.77; July, 5.78 to 5.79; September, 5.81 to 5.82; December, 5.83 to 5.84; March, 5.86 to 5.87; April, 5.89 to 5.90; May, 5.91 to 5.92; June, 5.93 to 5.94; July, 5.95 to 5.96; September, 5.98 to 5.99; December, 6.00 to 6.01; March, 6.03 to 6.04; April, 6.06 to 6.07; May, 6.08 to 6.09; June, 6.10 to 6.11; July, 6.12 to 6.13; September, 6.15 to 6.16; December, 6.17 to 6.18; March, 6.20 to 6.21; April, 6.23 to 6.24; May, 6.25 to 6.26; June, 6.27 to 6.28; July, 6.29 to 6.30; September, 6.32 to 6.33; December, 6.34 to 6.35; March, 6.37 to 6.38; April, 6.40 to 6.41; May, 6.42 to 6.43; June, 6.44 to 6.45; July, 6.46 to 6.47; September, 6.49 to 6.50; December, 6.51 to 6.52; March, 6.54 to 6.55; April, 6.57 to 6.58; May, 6.59 to 6.60; June, 6.61 to 6.62; July, 6.63 to 6.64; September, 6.66 to 6.67; December, 6.68 to 6.69; March, 6.71 to 6.72; April, 6.74 to 6.75; May, 6.76 to 6.77; June, 6.78 to 6.79; July, 6.80 to 6.81; September, 6.83 to 6.84; December, 6.85 to 6.86; March, 6.88 to 6.89; April, 6.91 to 6.92; May, 6.93 to 6.94; June, 6.95 to 6.96; July, 6.97 to 6.98; September, 6.99 to 7.00; December, 7.01 to 7.02; March, 7.04 to 7.05; April, 7.07 to 7.08; May, 7.09 to 7.10; June, 7.11 to 7.12; July, 7.13 to 7.14; September, 7.16 to 7.17; December, 7.18 to 7.19; March, 7.21 to 7.22; April, 7.24 to 7.25; May, 7.26 to 7.27; June, 7.28 to 7.29; July, 7.30 to 7.31; September, 7.33 to 7.34; December, 7.35 to 7.36; March, 7.38 to 7.39; April, 7.41 to 7.42; May, 7.43 to 7.44; June, 7.45 to 7.46; July, 7.47 to 7.48; September, 7.50 to 7.51; December, 7.52 to 7.53; March, 7.55 to 7.56; April, 7.57 to 7.58; May, 7.59 to 7.60; June, 7.61 to 7.62; July, 7.63 to 7.64; September, 7.66 to 7.67; December, 7.68 to 7.69; March, 7.71 to 7.72; April, 7.73 to 7.74; May, 7.75 to 7.76; June, 7.77 to 7.78; July, 7.79 to 7.80; September, 7.82 to 7.83; December, 7.84 to 7.85; March, 7.87 to 7.88; April, 7.89 to 7.90; May, 7.91 to 7.92; June, 7.93 to 7.94; July, 7.95 to 7.96; September, 7.98 to 7.99; December, 7.99 to 8.00; March, 8.02 to 8.03; April, 8.04 to 8.05; May, 8.06 to 8.07; June, 8.08 to 8.09; July, 8.10 to 8.11; September, 8.13 to 8.14; December, 8.15 to 8.16; March, 8.18 to 8.19; April, 8.20 to 8.21; May, 8.22 to 8.23; June, 8.24 to 8.25; July, 8.26 to 8.27; September, 8.29 to 8.30; December, 8.31 to 8.32; March, 8.34 to 8.35; April, 8.36 to 8.37; May, 8.38 to 8.39; June, 8.40 to 8.41; July, 8.42 to 8.43; September, 8.45 to 8.46; December, 8.47 to 8.48; March, 8.50 to 8.51; April, 8.52 to 8.53; May, 8.54 to 8.55; June, 8.56 to 8.57; July, 8.58 to 8.59; September, 8.61 to 8.62; December, 8.63 to 8.64; March, 8.66 to 8.67; April, 8.68 to 8.69; May, 8.70 to 8.71; June, 8.72 to 8.73; July, 8.74 to 8.75; September, 8.77 to 8.78; December, 8.79 to 8.80; March, 8.82 to 8.83; April, 8.84 to 8.85; May, 8.86 to 8.87; June, 8.88 to 8.89; July, 8.89 to 8.90; September, 8.92 to 8.93; December, 8.94 to 8.95; March, 8.97 to 8.98; April, 8.99 to 8.10; May, 9.00 to 9.01; June, 9.02 to 9.03; July, 9.04 to 9.05; September, 9.07 to 9.08; December, 9.09 to 9.10; March, 9.12 to 9.13; April, 9.13 to 9.14; May, 9.14 to 9.15; June, 9.16 to 9.17; July, 9.17 to 9.18; September, 9.20 to 9.21; December, 9.22 to 9.23; March, 9.25 to 9.26; April, 9.26 to 9.27; May, 9.27 to 9.28; June, 9.28 to 9.29; July, 9.29 to 9.30; September, 9.32 to 9.33; December, 9.34 to 9.35; March, 9.37 to 9.38; April, 9.38 to 9.39; May, 9.39 to 9.40; June, 9.40 to 9.41; July, 9.41 to 9.42; September, 9.44 to 9.45; December, 9.46 to 9.47; March, 9.49 to 9.50; April, 9.50 to 9.51; May, 9.51 to 9.52; June, 9.52 to 9.53; July, 9.53 to 9.54; September, 9.56 to 9.57; December, 9.58 to 9.59; March, 9.61 to 9.62; April, 9.62 to 9.63; May, 9.63 to 9.64; June, 9.64 to 9.65; July, 9.65 to 9.66; September, 9.68 to 9.69; December, 9.70 to 9.71; March, 9.73 to 9.74; April, 9.74 to 9.75; May, 9.75 to 9.76; June, 9.76 to 9.77; July, 9.77 to 9.78; September, 9.80 to 9.81; December, 9.82 to 9.83; March, 9.85 to 9.86; April, 9.86 to 9.87; May, 9.87 to 9.88; June, 9.88 to 9.89; July, 9.89 to 9.90; September, 9.92 to 9.93; December, 9.94 to 9.95; March, 9.97 to 9.98; April, 9.98 to 9.99; May, 9.99 to 9.10; June, 9.10 to 9.11; July, 9.11 to 9.12; September, 9.14 to 9.15; December, 9.16 to 9.17; March, 9.19 to 9.20; April, 9.20 to 9.21; May, 9.21 to 9.22; June, 9.22 to 9.23; July, 9.23 to 9.24; September, 9.26 to 9.27; December, 9.28

CORPORATION FINANCING IS LESS IN JULY

ABRUPT SLUMP IN REFUNDING OPERATIONS—RAILROADS NOT ON LIST

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Following the record volume absorbed in our markets in the first six months of this year, capital brought out by new issues, refunding and recapitalization in July slumped abruptly to the lowest since August, 1926. The amount going into refunding or re-financing was \$18,038,000, compared with \$195,920,000 in June and \$104,860,000 in July last year.

Individual issues of the four corporate issues of \$10,000,000 or more, compared with 12 in June and eight in July, 1927. Total individual corporate offerings from \$500,000 up were 127, compared with 214 in June and 149 in July, 1927.

Individual issues of stock offered by home- and foreign industrial and public utility corporations in July, 1928, aggregated \$214,066,460, compared with the high record of \$910,886,688 in June and with \$368,844,750 in July, 1927. There was no railroad financing of any kind in this July, the first time such an omission has occurred since October, 1921.

High Foreign Record.

Of the July total \$23,288,400 were foreign and with \$29,078,000 domestic corporations; June figures were \$210,53,855 domestic and for July, 1927, \$43,181,140 foreign and \$328,767,651 domestic. Current foreign offerings of \$111,111,000 consisted entirely of industries, and was participated in by \$16,888,400 Canadian, \$2,400,000 Hungarian, 2nd \$1,000,000 German corporations.

Corporate totals for seven months ended July 30, 1928, were \$1,131,121,162; previous high of \$4,337,432,000 in 1927; \$2,683,715,880 in 1926; \$2,226,211,25 in 1925; \$2,354,095,870 in 1924, and \$2,290,046,150 in 1923.

In addition, composite financing there was \$41,206,000 foreign, state and municipal loans offered in our markets in July, 1928, all by South American countries, compared with \$45,550,000 in June, 25,550,000 in July, 1927. Composite corporation and government new issues came to \$255,462,400 in July, compared with \$65,446,655 in June and with \$23,960,700 in July, 1927.

Industrial and miscellaneous corporations led the July list with a total of \$240,076,660, followed by the comparative totals of foreign, state and public utilities and, as commented on earlier, the largest corporate item was \$28,013,330 preferred stock offered by Public Service Corporation of New Jersey to stockholders for capital purposes.

Building Needs Steady.

Next in line are \$20,000,000 stock of American companies offered to employees, proceeds to be used for corporate purposes, but not for acquisition of property nor for construction, extension or improvement of \$14,000,000. Transcontinental Oil 6½ per cent bonds to be applied to the redemption of \$5,360,000 debt and for working capital and \$11,000,000 Consolidated Automatic Merchandising stock, to be used in merger of trading companies in the automatic field.

Amount of investment trusts offered during July totalled \$36,892,000, compared with \$42,622,000 during June and \$31,400,000 during May. Demand for new capital by railroad and building and kindred real estate corporations amounted to \$33,095,000 in July, 1928, compared with \$33,419,000 in June and \$32,129,000 in July, 1927.

Amount of bonds and stock issued by domestic, Canadian and foreign railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in July, 1928, and in the seven months with total for each class of corporations follow:

Bonds and Notes Stocks

Railroad \$133,133,000 \$106,928,660 Pub Util. 17,855,000 15,134,800 Total 150,973,000 163,092,460 **Stocks** \$106,795,000 \$157,369,100 Industrial 1,518,557,000 1,235,365,700 Pub Util. 1,131,776,000 \$842,074,840 Total 3,659,428,000 2,284,709,640

DIVIDENDS

General Motors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ on the common, payable Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 18. In addition the regular quarterly dividends were declared on the two senior securities, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 8.

Beacon Participations declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share on the Class A participating preferred stock and 25 cents a share on the Class B stock, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

American Railway Express Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Underwood-Elliott-Fischer declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1 on the common, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Trans-Canada Railway declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Fifth Avenue Bus. & Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 18 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Onward Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, Ltd., declared the usual extra monthly dividends of 25 cents each, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5, respectively, in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 23 cents, payable Sept. 5, all to stock of record on the 23rd.

The United States Realty & Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 22.

AMERICAN ICE PROFIT.

American Ice Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1928, profit of \$1,607,581 after expenses, interest, etc., but net \$1,562,000, equal to \$1.14 a share on 271,240 no-par shares outstanding at the end of year, compared with \$1,629,575 in the first half of 1927. Stock outstanding consists of 150,000 shares 6 per cent preferred and 600,000 shares of no-par common.

CLUB ALUMINUM UTENSILS.

Club Aluminum Utensils Company net income for the year ended June 30 was \$855,533, equal to \$1.14 a share on 271,240 no-par shares outstanding at the end of year, compared with \$1,629,575 in the first half of 1927. Stock outstanding consists of 150,000 shares 6 per cent preferred and 600,000 shares of no-par common.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CO.

Municipal Service Company for the 12 months ended June 30 reports profit of \$3,500,629 after taxes, but before depreciation, compared with \$3,348,944 in the preceding 12 months.

SEIBERLING RUBBER SALES.

New York, Aug. 9—Seiberling Rubber Company's sales exceeded \$2,000,000, increase of about 41 per cent over July 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s 18%	85 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2
Ajax Rubber 6s 36%	103	98	103	98
Am Bee Sugar 6s 33%	98	96	98	96
Am Ag Chm 7s 41%	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2
Am Smelting 6s 14%	100	98	100	98
Am Sugar Refining 6s 37	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2
Am T & T col 4s 29	98	95	98	95
Am T & T col 5s 46	104	102	104	102
Am T & T col 5s 60	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Am T & T deb 5s 43	103 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2
Anacunda Co 7s 28	118 1/2	114 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2
Andes Cop deb 7s 43	125 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2
Armour & Co 5s 43	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Associated Oil 6s 25	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2
Atch T&SF adj 4 95	89	88	89	88
Atch T&SF adj 4 95	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Atch T&SF adj 4 95	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Atch T&SF adj 4 95	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
At Coast Line 1st con 4s 52	89	88	89	88
Atch Refining deb 5s 37	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
Anton & Co 5s 43	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2</

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES CREW IS WINNER

University of California Eight Takes Olympic Title—Australian Wins Singles

SLOTEN, Holland (AP)—The University of California eight-oared crew won the blue ribbon event of the Olympic rowing regatta for the United States, thus defeating the English eight in the first of the world championships. California's time was 6m. 31.5s. The Golden Bears' margin of victory over the experienced Thames Rowing Club crew from London was three-quarters of a length.

California took the lead early in the race and held it to the finish. At 250 meters the prows were level with both eights hitting a high heat. At 500 the Californians were a quarter of a length ahead, and the margin was slightly more than this at 1000 meters, when the English crew started. The Golden Bears led by one length and the hard British stretch drive could get back only a quarter-length of this.

The victory was a glorious climax to one of the most remarkable rowing careers of any crew ever to win it since the completion of the world's first crew of eight-oared rowers in the 1924 Olympics. The United States strung a chain of eight-oared victories in Antwerp and Yale University at Paris in 1924 but neither more impressively than California did today.

California's Time Fast

California's time of 6m. 31.5s. for the 2000 meters was faster than either of the previous American eight-oared standard-bearers made in winning their races, although not quite so fast as the 6m. 28. made by California two days ago in a semifinal race against the Canadians.

By the completion of six lengths, the United States double-sculling combination of Paul V. Costello and Charles McIlvane brought their country its first championship rowing by outrigger rowers. The Philadelphia pair came home with their impressive victory just when American hopes were failing.

Robert H. Pearce, Australian oarsman, won the singles sculls title defeating Kenneth Myers of Philadelphia. The Australian star won by five lengths.

Pearce out-rowed Myers from the start, jumping into a length lead in the first 150 meters with long, sweeping strokes and adding steadily to his advantage, holding his hands out during the first half of the race, but at the 1000-meter mark was already trailing by a length and a half.

Pearce's Strokes Powerful

Pearce's more powerful strokes quickly settled the outcome during the last half, the Australian doubling his advantage within the next 500 meters. The American, however, had not had a stroke that did not have a split left for the last 500 meters. The times were 7m. 11s. for Pearce and 7m. 28s. for Myers.

The United States four without coxswain from the Penn Barge Club, Philadelphia, was defeated by the British quartet from Cambridge University. Britain won by half a length, being timed at 6m. 36s. to the Americans' 6m. 37s.

The Cambridge collegians came from behind to win in a hard-fought race. After the Americans had led by nearly a length at the halfway point the British sputtered and cut the lead to a half length at 1000 meters, then faded to even terms at 1500, and forced ahead in the last quarter of the course.

Italy First to Win

Italy won the first championship, defeating Switzerland by seven lengths in the four-oared shells with coxswain, while Germany took the second championship in the pair-oared shells without coxswain, defeating Britain.

The Italian team in the four-oared shells with coxswain was 6m. 47.45s. and the Italian victory aroused enthusiasm. The blue-shirted crew outclassed its rivals and finished fresh. The pads were to the judges' landing platform, where they received a big wreath of flowers and the laurel wreath emblematic of their championship.

The brawny German pair, consisting of K. Moescheder and Bruno Müller, who eliminated the United States in this event, led the British pair of O'Brien and Nisbett all the way, winning by one length. The Germans' time was 7m. 6.25s. and the British was 7m. 8.45s.

A big German delegation lined the streets of New York and the Avenue of Americas as their competitors received the laurel wreath while the bands struck up the German national anthem.

Swiss Pair Triumph

In the final for pairs with coxswain, the Swiss Schoeller brothers defeated the Dutch Marlies brothers by two lengths to 7m. 42.5s. This was the outcome of the meeting of these same crews just a week ago, when the French won by a foot.

Heats for third place positions, preceded by the big races, the United States continued to hold its own in the pair-oared shells without coxswain, taking third-place honors from the Italian crew. John Schmitt and Paul McDowell, the American pair, led from the start and won by 2½ lengths. Their time was 7m. 20.25s. while that of the Italian pair was 7m. 24.45s.

In the race for third place in the singles sculls T. D. Collett of Great Britain defeated Gunther of Holland. Collett led throughout and won by four lengths, his time being 7m. 19.45s.

RAFFO DEFEATS BECKMAN

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWARK, N. J.—Edward Raffo of Union City won the half-mile national professional club swimming race held at the Velodrome, Thursday, defeating Anthony Beckman, Seacucus. In the final heat by coming from behind on the last lap. As he approached the finish he improved his standing in the championship table by raising his points to 30, while Avanti Martineti and Fred Spencer, who are second and third in the table, were shut out in the race.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS THURSDAY

Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	69	51
Minneapolis	67	54
Montreal	68	57
Kansas City	63	57
St. Paul	63	58
Toledo	59	62
Louisville	48	70
Columbus	48	71

RESULTS THURSDAY

Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo 2, Jersey City 0.		
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 0.		
Baltimore 13, Montreal 3.		
Rochester 5 Reading 3.		

RESULTS NO. 1 WINS

RYE, N. Y.—The No. 1 Westchester-Bilbao Country Club team defeated the No. 2 team in a semifinal match at the New England Circuit here 12 to 7. The second four was allowed a seven-goal handicap. Lawrence Rasmussen's play for the first team was outstanding.	
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GREENWICH ENTERS FINAL

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—The Greenwich Polo Club entered the final round in the National Polo championship, disposing of the Greenwich Free Booters in a semifinal round match, 17 to 6. Watson R. Pomeroy of the winning team scored 11 of his team's points.

Miss Braun Breaks a Swimming Record

Holland Girl Establishes New World's Mark for 100-Meter Backstroke

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Walter Laufer of the United States won the first elimination heat in the 100-meter free-style today in the Olympic swimming. Takashi of Japan was second. Laufer's time was 1m. 4.5s.

Arne Borg, Swedish champion, who lost to A. V. Zorilla of Argentina and A. M. Charlton of Australia in the 400-meter finals Thursday, was scratched from the second heat in which he was scheduled to start.

California's time was 6m. 31.5s.

The Golden Bears' margin of victory over the experienced Thames Rowing Club crew from London was two-quarters of a length.

California took the lead early in the race and held it to the finish. At 250 meters the prows were level with both eights hitting a high heat. At 500 the Californians were a quarter of a length ahead, and the margin was slightly more than this at 1000 meters, when the English crew started.

The Golden Bears led by one length and the hard British stretch drive could get back only a quarter-length of this.

The victory was a glorious climax to one of the most remarkable rowing careers of any crew ever to win it since the completion of the world's first crew of eight-oared rowers in the 1924 Olympics. The United States strung a chain of eight-oared victories in Antwerp and Yale University at Paris in 1924 but neither more impressively than California did today.

California's Time Fast

California's time of 6m. 31.5s. for the 2000 meters was faster than either of the previous American eight-oared standard-bearers made in winning their races, although not quite so fast as the 6m. 28. made by California two days ago in a semifinal race against the Canadians.

The second semifinal went to Kojac, New York boy who won the 100-meter backstroke title in world's record time Thursday. Zorilla was second to him.

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MISS WILLS ENTERS SEMIFINAL ROUND

Defeats Miss Swartz in Maidstone Club Tennis Singles

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EASTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Miss Helen N. Wills added another love-set victory to her string in the Maidstone Club invitation tennis tournament for women, Thursday, when a fellow player defeated for entry into the semifinal round of the singles, in spite of a hard battle staged by the young San Francisco girl, whose forehand gives great promise of success when she has had more experience. The champion, however, is the top of the game, requiring only 20 minutes and 10 points in the two sets.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill once more proved that she is among the best of the New England representatives, by defeating Mrs. L. H. Chapin Jr. of Dedham, 6-2, 6-3.

The Dedham player, who is the holder of several championships in the metropolitan district, has a well-balanced all-court game, with especially good anticipation and footwork, and displayed this well in her victory.

Hoover later challenged Beresford for the cup, but the English rowing authorities refused to approve the race, and the tournament was returned to Philadelphia.

Hoover, however, held the lead by one length in the first 100 meters.

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General Classified

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REAL ESTATE

ORLANDO, FLA.—We are prepared to give sound and conservative appraisals of real estate located near or in Orlando, at a minimum cost; also operate a brokerage and property management business. GEO. F. BRASS, Realtor.

SEATTLE, THE Blackstone Apartments—Solid brick walls, 25 apartments, all latest equipment; central location: \$150,000. 25,000 sq. ft. 10th and 11th floors. HATTIE M. MURPHISON, 225 Summit St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

SIX AND ONE-HALF PER CENT AND SAFETY If your money is earning less in our first mortgages on income real estate, no loan in excess of 50% of the value.

H. A. TELLIER,
510 Flint St., Smith Bldg., Flint, Mich.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA—Hollywood-Angel Apartments, 2017 N. Argyle Singles, Doubles—Beautiful new.

SUMMER PROPERTY

PINE CLIFF, COLORADO—For rent or sale, furnished mountain cabin, sleeping porch; beautiful scenery; 32 miles from Denver. S. V. MESSMER, Pine Clif, Colorado.

REST HOMES

SKYLAND, N. C.—Greenbriar in the mountains is just what you desire. Write for details. Box 77.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 daily selling an extremely attractive line of Christmas Cards; every design exclusive and original; individual greetings; service for particular; references required. SIDNEY R. COHEN CO., Inc., 1067 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WE are direct importers of art Jewelry and leather novelties and require individual sales representatives to the public (prices of goods from 25 cents each to \$20 each mainly); unusually liberal commission; this is a good business intended for the sturdy, easy going who can make displays at women's clubs, colleges, schools, hotels, resorts, etc., prior to Christmas. Write for details. E. ERNSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 102 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Very desirable rooms for permanent or transients, rates reasonable. Christian Scientists preferred.

BOSTON, 88 Grosvenor Sts., Suite 1—Desirable—household clean; suitable for permanent or transients; reasonable. Tel. Copley 5087-R.

BOSTON, 106 Grosvenor St., Suite 2—Cool, clean single and double rooms. Telephone Keweenaw 2-2800.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, room with private bath; convenient to bus; surface car lines; reasonable. Phone Cath. 7607.

N. Y. C., 214 West 160th—Large, comfortable, fully furnished; many unusual advantages; private family. Apply S.U.P.T.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, room with private bath; convenient to bus; surface car lines; reasonable. Phone Cath. 7607.

N. Y. C., 214 Riverside Drive (4th)—Large, beautifully furnished room, lavatory; refined; \$10. Apt. 74, Riverside 3349.

NEW YORK CITY—200 W. 87th Street (Broadway)—Attractive room, top; good condition. Tel. 7B. DAVIS.

N. Y. C., 151 E. 44th—Single rooms, business girls, midtown, kitchen, phone 210; also, apartment, \$150. Vanderbilt 2818.

N. Y. C., 533 West 123rd—Apt. 8-D—Large room, kitchen, bath, for one or two gentlemen; \$150. Tel. 2-7400.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Rooms for travellers at the red brick house under the big elm. Telephone 687-W. Greenfield.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4629 and 1109 Spruce St.—"Holmesburg"—Double and single rooms, ranging from \$15 to \$25; all inclusive. Tel. 2-7400. CONSTANDINE, Phones Walnut 7320.

NEW YORK ADDRESS—Enjoy the advantages of a permanent residence in New York and forward; \$5 monthly, including bulletin listing. Room 704-40 W. 33rd St.

RESIDENT BUYER, 25 years experience, with extensive experience, requiring assistance. K. H. THOMAS, Box 287, Eastonatauk, L. I., New York.

FOR SALE—Bakery and food specialty shop, fully equipped, in one of the fastest growing sections of New York. Well established and exceptionally profitable. For detailed information address F. H. THOMAS, Box 287, Eastonatauk, L. I., New York.

ELDERLY or middle aged man can have large business home center, with a good record, in a refined home in strictly residential neighborhood; garage. Christian Scientists preferred. 40 Garfield St., Watertown, Mass. Middlesex 5126.

THE FORBES
51 WEST 69TH, NEW YORK CITY
Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; new chairs.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED
HOME wanted for boy 4 months; intelligent woman capable taking full charge. Box M-34. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAVING GUESTS
SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open for rest, study, and recreation.
Please Ronkonkoma 16

UNKEYAH HALL, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Beautiful grounds, spacious lawns, porches, every comfort; for the study; easy commutation to New York. Babylon 111.

COUNTRY BOARD
BERNARDVILLE, New Jersey, at the "Country Inn" in the Somerset Hills, a private residence in the Somerset Hills, within commuting distance of New York City. A single room and \$20 a week.

Also a double room and board for two with private bath at \$20 a week. Apply Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM
LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE
Babine, Tennis, Golf—Housetels
MATT KIMBALL, R. S. Lakeview, N. H.

RIVER HIDE, N. Y.—WODEGE INN
Libby Highway, 84 miles from New York City. Come and enjoy the grand scenery, mountain, lake, fishing, open land, and restful home atmosphere. \$18 per week. \$4 per day; half board.

MRS. DE WITT AVERY, Eighth Season.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home with city conveniences, country surroundings, refined accommodations, quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adirondack Pines.

SUMMER BOARD
Dirigo House, Long Island, Me
55 Main St., Rockland, Me. 04849

ROSE LAWN FARMS—Summer Board, will sell from 1 house lot to 90 acres; plenty of shade and fruit, trees, trout brook. A. HOWE, Owner, Clinton, Connecticut.

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For sale or exchange—Price \$35,000
BRINTON C. BELL, 400 Bell Ave., Bayonne, N. J. Tel. 2744

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Newly decorated house, all improvements; garage; private driveway; screens; \$7000. OWNER 143-13 Ferndale Ave.

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ARMEDORE, PA., 120 Argyle Rd.—Beautiful new apartment house, the residential section, charming suites 3 or 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, suitable for young couples, business men or women. \$150. Tel. 4-1772. Westmoreland, 212 Argyle Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT
New York City—Real estate wanted; 500' frontage on large, level, corner lot of choice, and discrimination; Fifth to Park Aves., 40th to 48th Sts. JOHN A. KLAFFE, Box 270, Madison Ave., New York City, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW DORP, Staten Island, N. Y.—For sale, 7-room house, new, best of construction, hot water heat, tiled kitchen and bath, central heating, extra garage; only \$12,500. MATTIE K. LYONS, 237 Well St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 1185.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1928

"First, the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Making for Progress in Manchuria

THERE is little to criticize and much to praise in the general administrative policy for Manchuria as announced by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, successor to his father as the virtual dictator of that rich and rapidly developing section of the world. General Chang sounds a welcome note, and one that has not been heard from China for several years, when he announces that he will send officials to foreign countries to investigate political and industrial conditions abroad with a view to introducing their best features into his own land. There has been entirely too much blind condemnation of all things foreign on the part of the Chinese since the May 30, 1925, affair at Shanghai. It has been a nationalism gone wild.

No nation is sufficient unto itself, and certainly China needs greatly the friendly aid and experience of Europe and America in the difficult task upon which it is embarked of fitting itself into the modern world as a modern nation. The path pursued by Japan last century has been pointed out to China again and again, and that Republic has been urged to follow the example of its island neighbor, but the present step taken by Chang of Manchuria is the first along this path in more than three years. Manchuria is fortunate in that Chang Hsueh-liang has a better knowledge of the world and of China's relative place in that world than any other of the military men now dominant in the Asiatic Republic.

General Chang's military policy is of especial interest, since the many armies of China are one of its greatest handicaps. He has announced that he intends to carry out the gradual disbandment of his troops, employing the disbanded soldiers for road building or the development of virgin soil, while the whole military organization is to be revised drastically. Opium is to be eliminated through a gradual prohibition.

The expenditures for education are to be increased and a compulsory school term inaugurated. This is in line with the wave of popular education which is sweeping all China and which gives much promise for the future. The thousand-character scheme is making it possible for millions to learn to read and write in a simple way who otherwise would have remained permanently illiterate. General Chang is intimately acquainted with that scheme and with its author.

Two steps are to be taken preparatory to a readjustment of China's relations with the powers, one being the revision of the maritime customs duty, with the ultimate expectation of full customs autonomy, and the other the improvement of the courts and judiciary so that consular courts and extraterritoriality may be abolished. The powers have frequently stated they would gladly consent to these two measures just as soon as China had prepared itself for them, and General Chang evidently believes that it is wiser to set about such preparations than to continue to shout for the immediate revision of the unilateral treaties.

His economic policy is illuminating. The salt tax is to be reduced, income and inheritance taxes are to be enforced, the currency is to be deflated as rapidly as possible, compulsory subscription to government loans is to be abolished and other excessive and obnoxious taxes are to go by the board. Chang Tso-lin crippled himself and Manchuria during recent years through excessive taxation and currency inflation, and his son realizes that money so gained is no gain at all, but a loss.

It is easy to become skeptical of the good plans announced by Chinese military leaders, and it is possible that Chang Hsueh-liang will not be able to accomplish the program he has announced. But the fact that he has announced it, and that he is bending his energies in its direction, gives cause for hope, while to doubt his sincerity unless he himself disproves it is unworthy.

The Criminality of Crime News

A SURVEY conducted by the senior students of the University of Oregon School of Journalism yields the illuminating conclusion that the American newspaper is not as sensational as most people think it is. The survey included an inquiry into the reactions of a representative cross-section of readers and a study of the news columns of 100 daily newspapers in the United States. Its findings indicated that while the readers themselves estimated that 25 to 50 per cent of their newspapers was devoted to news of crime, divorce and scandal, actual measurement of the newspapers over an extended period disclosed that only 3.5 per cent of the news space is given over to matter of this character.

In the undertaking of this twofold investigation the student journalists at Oregon have rendered a valuable service to both the press and the public of the United States, for the facts which they have elicited are more leading than a cursory analysis might imply. If merely the extent of crime news carried by the press constituted the principal objection to the manner in which many newspapers treat news of crime, then the results of the Oregon survey would

surely give them a remarkably clean bill of health. But such is not the case. It is not the extent of crime news which burdens public thought and which complicates the problems of the social worker; it is the sensational display and glorifying treatment accorded to many incidents of crime against which so much protest is being made.

Herein does the evidence brought forward by the Oregon inquiry take on its greatest significance. Consider this finding in particular: That the 3.5 per cent of the crime news published in the 100 newspapers was given such prominence and accentuation that the readers themselves thought that from 25 to 50 per cent of the space was devoted to news of crime. Manifestly, the criminality of crime news rests in the impression which its publication leaves with its readers, and if a modest 3 1/2 per cent of crime news is made to look seven to fourteen times as great by the way in which it is played up, therein is the essential objection to crime news and therein disclosed the condition which calls for remedy.

Last year's report of the New York State Crime Commission, dealing with the causes of crime, assumes a more tangible meaning in light of these facts. It was the conviction of this commission that "newspapers establish in the public thought a false impression of the amount and the importance of crime," and that the publication of such news of crime "suggests criminal practices to persons who because of these suggestions develop criminal tendencies themselves."

And from the point of view of the judiciary these words from Judge Archie Dabney of Charlottesville, Va., leave no doubt as to the obligation of the newspaper. "If the press would paint the criminal in his true colors," he says, "it would do more for the suppression of crime than all the court reforms ever attempted."

Antisocial news, such as acts of crime and violence, can be treated in a socially constructive way—a goal which will be gained when more newspaper editors recognize this responsibility and when the public more widely supports those papers which come nearest to this ideal.

British Coal Industry Progress

A SURVEY limited to the actual productive and economic conditions of the moment in the British coal industry would appear to justify a deep pessimism. If, however, that outlook is extended to cover wider events in connection with the industry, this pessimism is certainly much modified in the sense that the hope of a steady if slow restoration is strengthened by consideration of recent developments.

It is true that many serious difficulties have to be surmounted before progress toward this restoration becomes marked, and it is also doubtful if the industry can be restored in any event on the productive basis of pre-war times, having regard to the revolution in fuel use and economy which is now taking place. Within these limits of possibility, however, it may be said that the present situation does appear to warrant comparison with the dark hour before the dawn.

In order to convey a proper sense of perspective, it may be well to show briefly the most serious aspect of this situation. Notwithstanding all the price reductions of the last year, extending in some departments of the export trade to as much as five shillings a ton below the actual cost of production, the relatively small increase in export tonnage has been more than counterbalanced by a general fall in sales. Consequently in the last week in June and the first two weeks of July the aggregate production fell to an unprecedentedly low point, and the total output for these three weeks was nearly 1,500,000 tons less than in the same weeks of 1927. The inevitable effect of this on the workers was a continued rise in unemployment. In the last twelve months just under 100,000 workers have been removed from the colliery books, and this process is still going on. These men are regarded as entirely surplus, and with those who were excluded before and just after the 1926 stoppage they form the great mass of over 200,000 men and youths on whose behalf the Industrial Transference Board has just made so moving an appeal.

In addition, about 100,000 workers are reported almost continuously as being temporarily unemployed. In respect of personnel this is fluctuating unemployment. Some men are out for a few weeks, then employed for a time, then out again, and so on, but the general effect is seen in the average continuous figure just mentioned. It is regarded as inevitable that as the reorganization of the industry proceeds more of the men now included in this fluctuating number will be transferred to those permanently unemployed. This problem—reabsorbing the entirely surplus workers into other occupations, or of making provision for those who cannot be reabsorbed—is now recognized as one with which the Government and the community as a whole must deal. The first hopeful feature to be noted, therefore, is the effect of the Transference Board's report in focusing public attention on this problem and stirring up the conscience of the community by emphasizing the Nation's responsibility. This is in essence the human side of the difficulty.

So far as the restoration of the industry itself is concerned, the questions raised relate mainly to general organization, technical improvements, the application of chemical science, adaptation of the productive apparatus to the demand for coal so as to get the most efficient operation of the collieries, the development of more rational methods of selling coal, and, finally, the fostering of better relations between the employers and the workers. In all these directions the clearer-sighted men on both sides are now trying to advance.

Friendly Arctic Cruising

FOR the Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts in the arctic islands, one eventful day of the year is the visit of the government supply ship. Patrols are maintained in the Canadian arctic far to the north of Baffin Island. The most northerly station at Bache Peninsula, on Ellesmere Island, is only about 700 miles from the north pole. Since radio made it possible to communicate with the arctic in winter, the stations away north beyond

Davis Strait have seemed less cut off, but the arrival of the ship with mail from home, newspapers, parcels of good cheer, stores, equipment and fellow workers is, clearly, a red-letter day.

This summer the arctic patrol ship *Beothic* sailed from North Sydney, N. S., on July 19, commissioned to cruise into the Canadian arctic archipelago, where police patrols await the coming of the ship at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island; Dundas Harbor, Devon Island; Craig Harbor and Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, as well as at more southerly stations up the Hudson Strait. Before proceeding to Pond Inlet, on Baffin Island, however, the *Beothic* paid a fraternal visit to Godhavn, Denmark's port on Disko Island, off the coast of Greenland.

It is customary on the annual expedition to exchange courtesies with the Danish officials at Godhavn. Particularly fine weather favored the day at Godhavn this year. The Danish acting-Governor of Greenland paid a return visit to the *Beothic*. The Legislature happened to be in session, but adjourned for the occasion. Godhavn decked itself in holiday attire. Refreshments were served and motion pictures entertained over 200 visiting Greenlanders on the Canadian patrol ship. When the *Beothic* put to sea again in the light of the evening, another happy bond of friendship in the arctic had been established between Canada and Denmark.

Canada is appreciative of the value of the arctic. The day may come when the most northern archipelago will be traversed regularly by aircraft as the shortest route between Europe and the Orient. In the meanwhile, there is much to be studied and observed in the Canadian arctic, and the Eskimo inhabitants to the north of the arctic circle have something to contribute in service and friendship to the human family.

Co-operative Education

HOW great a change has come in the general attitude toward the mission of the schools is evidenced in some of the comments expressed by speakers at a conference on parental education and the public schools, recently held at Columbia University. According to the views of one speaker, "every school should become a center for study for adults as well as children."

This attitude is in keeping with the progressive ideals of education. Scarcely anything today is more genuinely approved than that everyone shall, in a sense, "go to school." Opportunity for adult education is not only increasingly provided for, but is with growing ardor being insisted upon; and, as it was pointed out at the conference, education of parents, who are expected to catch the vision of the modern educator, is one of the most important movements of modern education in the United States.

Formerly, parents considered themselves to have done their full duty if they succeeded in keeping the young in school, trusting to the teacher the entire responsibility for directing the mental development of the pupil. But now, according to Dr. Jessie H. Newlon, director of Lincoln School, Teachers College, Columbia, "Parents as well as teachers should be students, not merely of the educative process, but of such fundamental questions as the direction in which American education is to go." The home as well as the school must assume responsibilities in becoming "conscious as a people of the civic attitudes which it is desirable to cultivate."

This view of education as a co-operative enterprise embracing the entire family strengthens the hope that education may be working out its problem better than it now realizes, or than is always apparent to observers; for with the parent working together with the pupil, there may come to be less danger of the spiritual vision being submerged beneath the exaltation of the merely material and intellectual.

There is undoubtedly at work in the consciousness of the United States an ideal concerning true education which—however limited for the moment may be the general recognition of it—demands that education shall mean to the pupil, to the family, to the Nation, the development of the spiritual nature, as distinguished from the attaining of merely material or intellectual proficiency. The vision which true education presents, and which must, surely, come to be more and more universally accepted, is an attitude of reverent worship of the truth, kindling the desire to understand it, and to let it govern the individual, the home, the community, the Nation, the world.

Editorial Notes

Japan's increased proficiency in baseball has attracted world-wide attention during the last few years, but it remained for this year's Olympic Games forcibly to call attention to the fact that the Japanese are making rapid progress in all forms of athletics. Winning first place in the running, hop, step and jump and several lesser places in other events, shows that from now on Japan must be reckoned with in future Olympic track and field games, as this is the first time a Japanese has ever won an Olympic medal.

When Henry Ford declares that the profits made by the Ford Company in manufacturing the Model T cars were not his company's money, and all that he could do with them was to use them in making a better automobile, he set a standard for business ethics that might well be followed by all manufacturing concerns.

At one point in his narrative of his unsuccessful flight from the Azores to Newfoundland, Captain Courtney, the British aviator, says: "I climbed to inspect the top of the clouds which I found at 3500 feet." What better phrase could epitomize the marvel of the present era?

Once a brewery used to advertise that its product was, "The Beer Which Made Milwaukee Famous." Now, however, although both the brewery and the beer are no more, Milwaukee reports the highest point of employment in its history. The conclusion is obvious.

In deplored industrial unrest, the evils of industrial rest should not be overlooked.

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Past Java Head

BATAVIA
TO the mariners of New England three score years ago the Orient was comprehended within the range of a few names, and to the home folks who knew of it only as those mariners pictured it there were two or three appellations symbolizing all of fact or of imagery which might lie on the world's far side. The mighty spectacle known as "The East," played on a stage 5000 miles square, was shrouded then in a vesture of mystery which the exotic rhythm of these names but wove the more closely. Men rounded the Cape of Good Hope and then, after many days, they sighted Java Head. For them this was where the East began. But for those at home how high ran the flights of fancy as to what lay past Java Head!

To this magic region, this garden land of the tropical East, this lauded of a thousand writers, I have come, it is true, not from Good Hope northeastward, but from Singapore southward to Batavia. Yet that matters not. I am here, in this first—and perhaps fairest—of all the fair lands that lie past Java Head. And in such brief space as I am able to allot to this outstation of my round-the-world journey I shall try to show why my voice is added, with all the energy I can command, to the laudatory chorus, the paean of praise which seems to know never a dissentient note, inspired by this isle of a thousand delights.

Every traveler looks forward to his first visit to Java; every person who would like to be a traveler dreams of Java, as he dreams of Ceylon and Tahiti and Martinique, Nikki and Luxor and Lucerne. And when the hour of realization is at hand he is deck at dawn, ere the sun has swept the mists from the mountain tops, even as he is on the tenth morning southward from San Francisco or the seventh eastward from Aden.

And not less richly is he rewarded, for wonder, emerald-bright in the morning sun after the refreshing showers of the night, smiling an Oriental welcome, is the fair isle upon which the mariners of Salem gazed with admiration and longing as their clippers under main and mizzen sky-sails and royal stunsails flew past Java Head and through the Sunda Straits bound northward to the yellow Huangpu and the tea wharves of Shanghai.

Java at last! Secure beside one of the long docks at "Tanjong Priok," the Dutch-constructed port of Batavia, the Op Ten Noort quickly empties herself of her varied company, tourists, commercial men from Singapore, Chinese merchants from the Straits, a far-wandering theatrical company from Europe, 200 deck-passengers from who knows where.

Motors and two-wheeled carriages are plentiful, and I embark in one of the latter, observing "Batavia" to the Malibay driver. He smiles and shakes his head, and so we compromise on the near-by railway station where I learn that the city itself is five miles from the port and rather beyond the capacity of even the resolute little Javanese horse in an atmosphere that is growing distinctly warmer as the sun mounts.

The electrically operated trains to the city are numerous and efficient, and constitute the newcomer's first impression of the comprehensiveness of Dutch control. Here immediately I find myself among the Javanese people, and from the outset I like them, especially as these of my initial encounter are the so-called Soendanese, the natives

of western Java who are generally considered the most intelligent and agreeable of all the millions in the close populated island. Their smiles and alert faces and lively chatter recall the water front at Papete on steamer day, and that is quite enough to secure my allegiance at once.

But the varied and radiant hues of their raiment, the adornment of finger and ankle and wrist, the true artistry of an occasional genuine batik "sarong" lend them a picturesqueness unknown to the simpler-garbed Tahitian. Their faces are generally lighter, too, but the Polynesian regularity of feature is lacking. Along the wayside everywhere they are grouped in a colorful multitude, this is Sunday morning and the Dutch see to it that Sunday is as far as possible, a day of rest in Java!

Through the "lower" or native quarter of Batavia the canals wind as they do through a typical Dutch town. And along them this Sunday morning the Javanese folk are at their laundering. For a mile by the side of the main canal, which is flanked by two well-shaded streets, a deal of splashing and wringing and pounding is in progress. The laboring of heaps of soapy garments would seem to mean destruction to all but the coarsest, but that is the Oriental way: a flat stone, a stout cudgel and plenty of energy, an abundance of water and the tropical sun.

Now is there much dissimilarity between the scene here in Batavia this morning and those I have marked many a time by the banks of a Tahitian stream. Cleanliness is beloved both of the Polynesian and the Javanese. Indeed it was no doubt equally in favor when they, perhaps, bathed together in some stream of northern India unreckoned centuries ago.

Out of the lower town into the upper, or Weltevreden, is a step from an Oriental community of distinctly Chinese characteristics into a bit of Holland set in the fairest of tropical environments. The Dutch Government offices are here, the hotels, and shops with all the products of Europe. Red tiled roofs and cream colored walls gleam through thick arbors of palm and bayan and tamarind. There is every shade of green, sparkling in the sun after the night's showers, clear cut against the turquoise-blue sky and its patches of filmy trade clouds.

It is a picture sharply contrasted with the gray skies and mist-shrouded landscapes of Holland, and these Dutch officials and merchants living here in their ample bungalows in a fairyland of natural and man-enhanced beauty wear a well satisfied look which seems to have much to justify it. Beyond most tropical "stations" are theirs pleasure-mingling as they do the amenities of Europe with the most bountiful of all the gifts of nature.

Yet Batavia is no more Java than Hong Kong is China, and the actual center of the charming native life of the Soendanese folk is Bandoe, fourscore miles eastward, delightfully cool at its elevation of 3000 feet, in all probability the future capital of the Dutch Oriental empire, since plans for such a change have been discussed for some time. And just as the people of Medan, in Sumatra, call theirs the "model city of the East," so do the Bandoe folk deem theirs the ideal. We shall visit it presently, after, of course, a tarry of a few hours at Buitenzorg where, in the spacious grounds about the Dutch Governor-General's "country" palace, there have been developed what are probably the most remarkable botanical gardens in the world.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS
ARISTIDE BRIAND, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given a secret away. A Dresden editor had the courage to ask M. Briand to reply by letter to the question as to how he prepared his speeches. It is extremely rare for him ever to put pen to paper in such a case as this, so that Frenchmen have been much interested not only in the fact that M. Briand assented, but also in what he had to say. This famous man, four times Premier of France, and in several governments charged with the conduct of the foreign policy, is noted for his oratory. Countless persons of all ranks have paid tribute to his inspiring addresses. How is it done? For the first time, M. Briand has given an explanation. "I abandon myself to improvisation." Having studied thoroughly a question, he will mount the tribune and forget all "exterior form," lost in the sincerity of his message. He has added: "The form of the discourse is a secondary consideration; what is essential is the effect it produces, the success it obtains. There is often more force and convincing truth in a phrase grammatically weak than in one polished to comply strictly with the rules of rhetoric." He speaks from his heart; that is the secret.

Hairdressing easily takes rank in France among the applied arts, even if it is not quite a fine art, in the strictest sense of this expression. Exhibitions are held, competitions are opened, and champions are proclaimed. One of the most famous of Parisian hairdressers had a play written about him; another almost equally well known went to America and when he returned was received like an "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary." The record for a permanent wave went the other day to Paul Genty, "coiffeur pour dames" who accomplished this feat in eighteen minutes and twenty-five seconds! Which all brings us to the